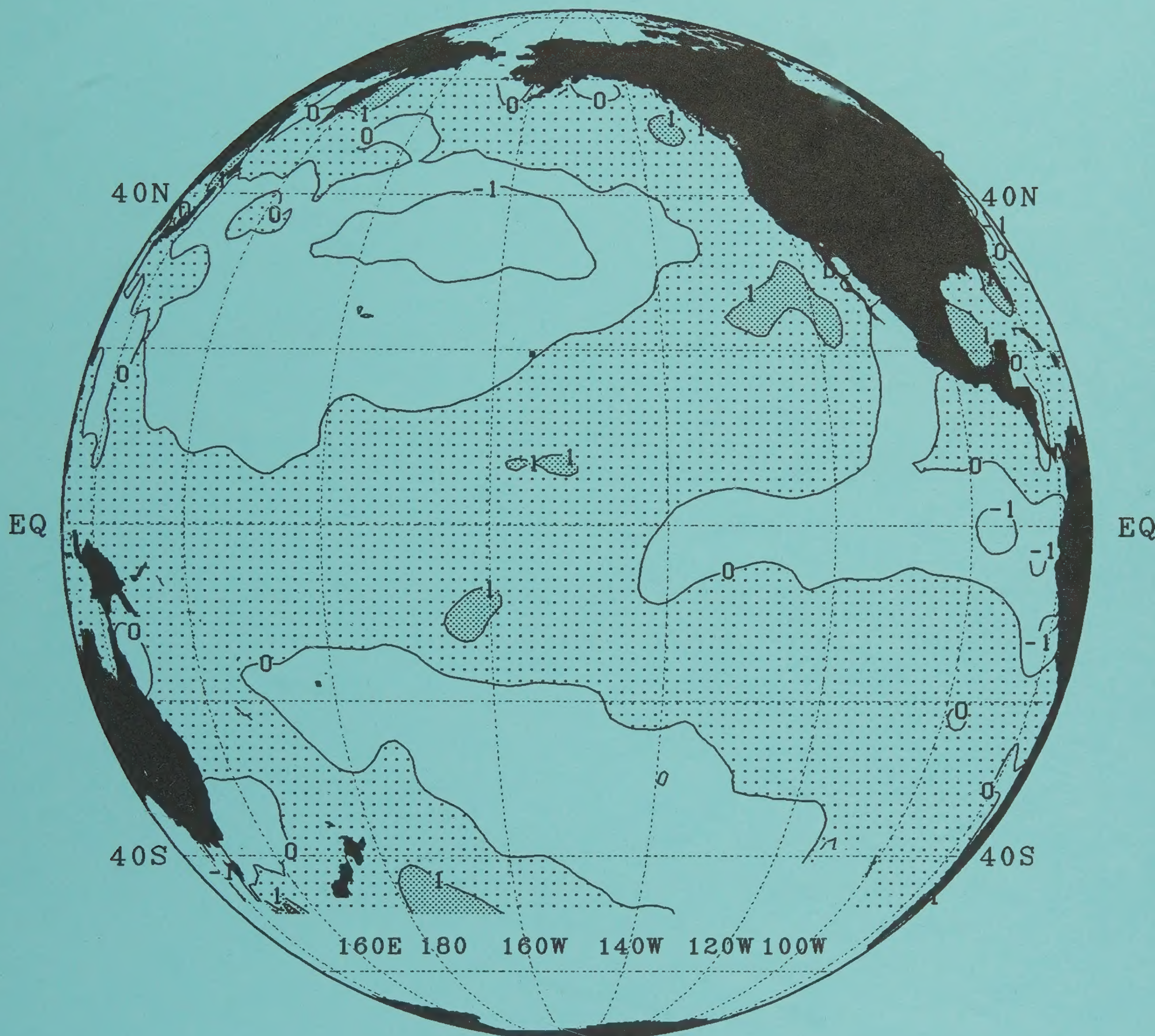
気 象 庁 海 洋 月 報

Monthly Ocean Report

May 1995 (No. 29)



El Niño Monitoring Center
Japan Meteorological Agency

気 象 庁 海 洋 気 象 部 海 洋 課
エ ル ニ ー ニ ョ 監 視 セ ン タ ー

平 成 7 年 5 月

気象庁海洋月報は、気象庁海洋気象部海洋課エルニーニョ監視センターで作成されています。
本月報に関する問い合わせは、
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Monthly Ocean Report is prepared by the El Niño Monitoring Center, Oceanographical Division, Marine Department, Japan Meteorological Agency.

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表紙は、1995年5月の太平洋の月平均海面水温偏差図です。
陰影部は、平年より高温の海域を示しています。

The figure on the front cover shows the monthly mean SST anomalies for May 1995 in the Pacific Ocean.
Areas of positive anomalies are shaded.

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海況の特徴（１９９５年５月）

太平洋の海況

太平洋赤道域の海面水温は、140°W以東は全般に平年より低く、95°W付近では１℃以上低かった。一方、150°Eから150°Wにかけては、平年より0.5℃前後高かった。エルニーニョ監視海域（4°S～4°N、150°W～90°W）の海面水温偏差は、-0.4℃と、前月に引き続き負偏差であった（第１表、第１図、第６図）。

北太平洋では、30°Nから40°Nの170°Eから150°Wにかけては１℃以上低かったが、北米西岸では、0.5℃以上高かった（第6図）。

日本近海の海況

日本近海は、日本海では南部を除いて平年より高く、特に北部では１℃以上高かった。一方、東シナ海及び本州東方沖では0.5℃前後低かった（第24図）。

本年１月下旬に九州の東に発生した黒潮の小蛇行は徐々に東進し、４月に東海道沖に達した。５月には、黒潮は32°N,140°E付近まで南下した後、上旬は伊豆海嶺の西側を、中・下旬は東側を北上していた。一方、４月中旬に九州南東で新たに発生した小蛇行も東進し、黒潮は５月中・下旬は九州の東で離岸して流れていた（第27図）。

本州東方の親潮系の冷水（深さ100mで５℃以下）は、沿岸寄りの分枝は39.1°N,142.6°Eまで、沖合の分枝は37.5°N,145.6°Eまで、それぞれ達していた（第26図）。

熱帯の気象

熱帯の対流活動は、４月下旬から５月上旬にベンガル湾で活発になったが、インドネシア付近では月を通して不活発だった。対流圏上層の発散の中心は、140°E付近とベンガル湾付近にあり、平年より北西に延びていた。海面気圧分布は、日付変更線の東側で負偏差、南半球の西側で正偏差のパターンが見られ、南方振動指数（ＳＯＩ）は、-1.1だった（第１表、第3～5図、第12図）。

［気象庁長期予報課提供］

HIGHLIGHTS May 1995

Pacific

Negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies prevailed east of 140°W in the tropical Pacific, especially in seas around 95°W where SSTs were more than 1°C below normal. SSTs were 0.5°C above normal from 150°E to 150°W along the equator. The SST index for region B (Fig. 1) remained negative (-0.4) (Table 1 and Figs. 1 and 6) .

In the North Pacific, SSTs were more than 1°C below normal between 30°N and 40°N from 170°E to 150°W. Positive SST anomalies greater than 0.5°C were observed along the west coast of North America (Fig. 6).

Seas adjacent to Japan

Except for the southern region, SSTs in the Japan Sea were generally above normal, especially in the northern region where SSTs were more than 1°C above normal. Negative SST anomalies of 0.5°C were found in the East China Sea and east of Honshu (Fig. 24).

The small meander in the Kuroshio which appeared southeast of Kyushu in late January shifted to a position off Tokai in April. In May, the southernmost point of the Kuroshio was near 32°N,140°E. From that point it flowed northward, west of the Izu Islands in the first ten days of the month, and flowed east of the islands in its second and third ten-day period. Another small meander, which appeared southeast off Kyushu in the middle of April, also went eastward. Accompanying this shift, the Kuroshio flowed off the east coast of Kyushu in the second and third ten-day period of May (Fig. 27).

Coastal and off-coastal branches of the Oyashio cold water (below 5°C at a 100 m depth) extended southward to 39.1°N, 142.6°E and 37.5°N, 145.6°E, respectively (Fig. 26).

Atmospheric conditions in the tropics

Enhanced convection was observed over the Bay of Bengal at the end of April and the beginning of May, but over the maritime continent, convective activity was weak in May. Sea level pressure anomalies were negative east of the date line and positive to the west in the Southern Hemisphere. The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was -1.1. (Table 1, Figs. 3-5 and 12).

[Prepared by the Long-range Forecast Division, JMA]

気象庁の海洋気象観測船　新「凌風丸」完成

気象庁の６隻の海洋気象観測船の１隻である「凌風丸」は、昭和41年の就航以来、西太平洋域において多くの海洋気象観測を実施し、長年にわたる東経１３７度線上の海洋観測によってエルニーニョ現象における西太平洋域の役割を明らかにするなど、大きな成果を上げてきました。また、最近では、地球温暖化の原因物質である二酸化炭素、メタン等の温室効果気体の西太平洋域におけるふるまいについての貴重なデータの取得も行っています。

建造以来30年近く経過した「凌風丸」は老朽化が進み、広範かつ高度な調査観測を引き続き実施することが困難になってきたため、このほど、新「凌風丸」（1,380　トン）が建造され、７月から観測航海を開始する予定です。

新「凌風丸」は、以下のような最新の観測装置を備え、西太平洋域において、気候変動予測モデル及び大気海洋結合モデルの構築・検証・改良に必要な海洋気象観測や、地球温暖化に係わる温室効果気体及びオゾン層破壊関連物質等の観測を行うことを主な使命として活躍することとなります。

（主な観測装置）

ＣＴＤ観測装置及び多筒採水器	：海水の温度・塩分等の連続的な観測と任意の深さにおける海水の採取
表層海流計	：表層から700ｍの深さまでの任意の深度の流向・流速の測定
温室効果気体観測装置	：洋上の大気と海水中の二酸化炭素、フロン、メタン、一酸化二窒素の測定
船用自動高層気象観測装置	：上空30ｋｍまでの気圧、気温、湿度、風向・風速の観測
総合海上気象観測装置	：風向・風速、気温、露点温度、気圧、降水量、日射、放射収支、水温等の観測
船用波浪計	：航走中も含めた波浪の波高、周期等の測定
海面フラックス観測装置	：海面付近の気温、湿度、風速及び風の鉛直シアーの高精度観測

Commissioning of new RV *Ryofu Maru*

RV *Ryofu Maru,* one of six JMA observation ships, has made numerous meteorological and oceanographical observations in the western Pacific since 1966. For example, her years of observation along 137˚E helped clarify the role of the western equatorial Pacific in El Niño events. In addition, the vessel has recently made observations of greenhouse gases such as CO_2 and methane in and over the western Pacific.

Since the *Ryofu Maru* has become too old to adequately continue wide-ranging and advanced research observations, a new RV *Ryofu Maru* was built and will start observation cruise in July 1995. The new 1,380 ton *Ryofu Maru* is fully equipped with world-class observation systems, such as a CTD profiler with rosette samplers, an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler, a greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, CFCs, N_2O) measuring system, an automatic shipboard rawinsonde system, an integrated marine meteorological observation system, a shipboard wave recorder, and a sea surface flux observation system. The vessel will carry out diverse tasks including meteorological and oceanographical observations to obtain data which are required for the development and verification of coupled ocean-atmosphere circulation models and of climate change models, and measurement of chemical components which are closely related to global warming and depletion of the ozone layer.



New *Ryofu Maru*

DATE	SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE AND ANOMALY (°C)								SEA LEVEL ANOMALY (cm)					
	Region D 14N-Eq. 130E-150E		Region A 4N-4S 160E-150W		Region B 4N-4S 150W-90W		Region C Eq.-10S 90W-80W		Yap 10N,138E	Rabaul 4S,152E	Majuro 7N,171E	Tarawa 1N,173E	Christ-mas 2N,157W	Santa Cruz 1S,90W
JUN 94	29.6	+0.3	29.0	+0.5	26.3	+0.2	22.2	-0.5	7	1	-2	6	1	1
JUL 94	29.2	0.0	29.2	+0.7	25.1	-0.1	21.2	-0.4	9	2	-1	9	4	0
AUG 94	29.3	+0.2	29.4	+1.0	24.6	0.0	20.6	0.0	1	0	0	-	7	-1
SEP 94	29.1	-0.1	29.1	+0.8	24.6	0.0	19.9	-0.4	-5	-	0	14	4	1
OCT 94	29.3	0.0	29.2	+0.8	25.3	+0.7	21.6	+0.9	0	-	-	10	9	4
NOV 94	29.3	+0.1	29.5	+1.1	25.6	+1.0	22.4	+0.9	5	2	-5	-	7	10
DEC 94	28.8	-0.1	29.4	+1.2	26.0	+1.1	23.6	+1.0	-1	2	-5	-	6	9
JAN 95	28.3	-0.2	29.0	+1.0	26.2	+0.8	25.7	+1.4	-3	-2	2	7	8	7
FEB 95	28.2	-0.1	28.9	+0.9	26.8	+0.6	26.1	+0.4	-7	-2	5	5	2	5
MAR 95	28.2	-0.2	28.8	+0.7	26.9	0.0	25.8	-0.1	2	6	6	2	0	-2
APR 95	28.7	-0.1	28.8	+0.6	26.9	-0.2	24.6	-0.5	-7	10	11	1	-3	-7
MAY 95	29.2	+0.1	29.0	+0.5	26.2	-0.4	23.1	-0.8						

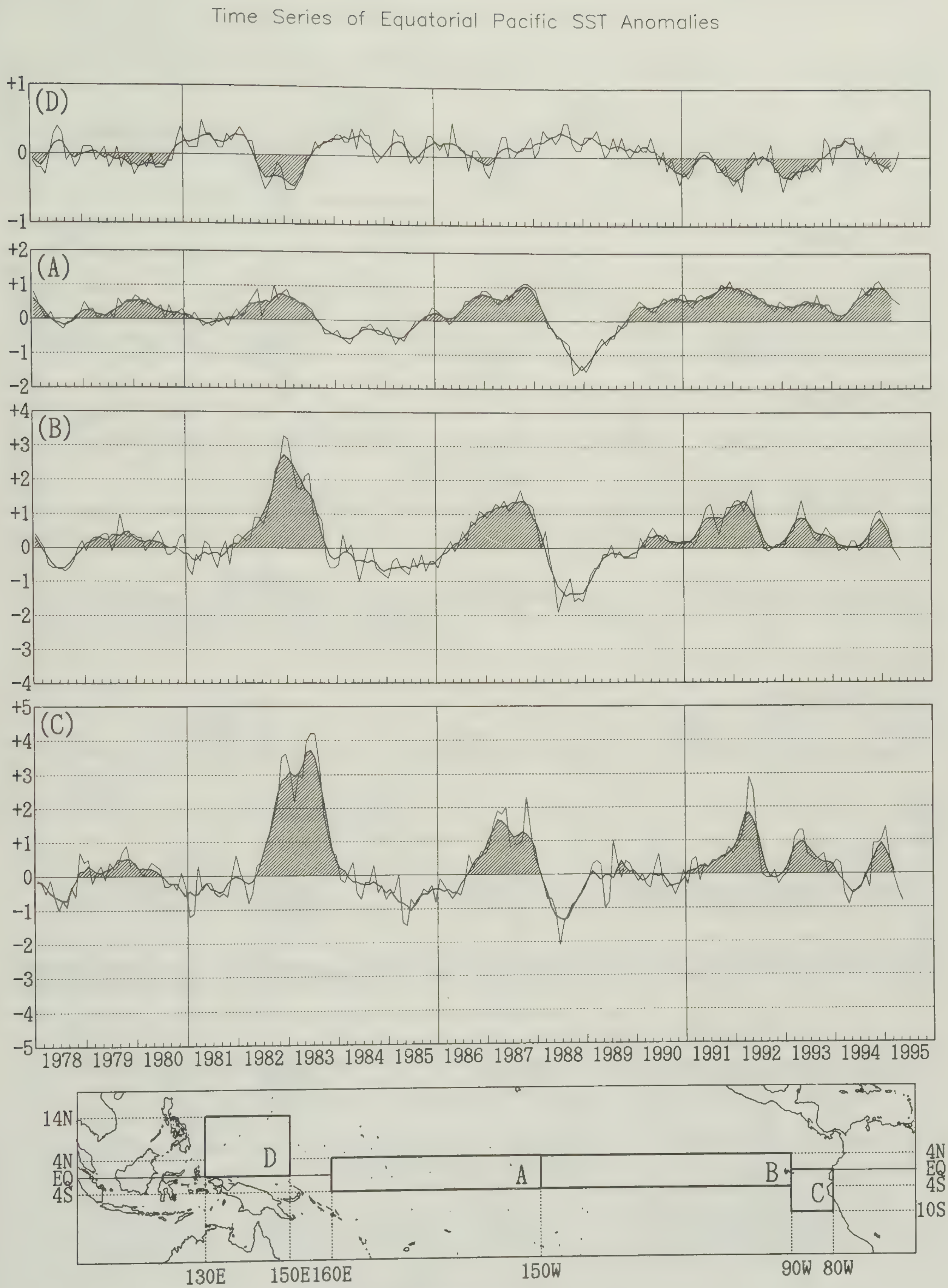
第１表（ａ）エルニーニョ監視指数

Table 1 (a) El Niño monitoring indices. Data sources are the El Niño Monitoring Center of JMA for the sea surface temperature and anomaly and SOC for ISLP-Pac, Department of Oceanography, University of Hawaii for the sea level anomaly.

DATE	SOI	SEA LEVEL PRESSURE ANOMALIES		HIGH CLOUD AMOUNT INDEX			EQUATORIAL ZONAL WIND INDEX				
		TAHITI 17°33'S, 149°37'W	DARWIN 12°24'S, 130°52'E	HCLD-PH 20N-10N 110E-140E	HCLD-MC 5N-5S 110E-135E	HCLD-DL 5N-5S 170E-170W	U200-IN 5N-5S 80E-100E	U200-CP 5N-5S 180 -125W	U850-WP 5N-5S 160E-175W	U850-CP 5N-5S 170W-135W	U850-EP 5N-5S 130W-100W
JUN 94	-1.0	-0.9	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
JUL 94	-1.6	-1.5	1.0	3.5	-1.1	-0.5	-1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-1.3
AUG 94	-1.8	-0.7	2.0	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	-1.8
SEP 94	-1.6	-1.5	1.5	0.2	-1.1	1.4	-0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9
OCT 94	-1.5	-1.1	1.2	-0.6	-1.9	0.2	1.1	-0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8
NOV 94	-0.6	-0.2	0.9	-3.4	-1.3	1.9	0.5	-0.3	1.2	1.2	1.6
DEC 94	-1.2	-0.3	1.8	-0.7	-0.2	2.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.1
JAN 95	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	-1.1	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.3
FEB 95	-0.2	0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.1
MAR 95	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3
APR 95	-1.4	-1.6	0.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
MAY 95	-1.1	-0.7	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2

第１表（ｂ）エルニーニョ監視指数（続き）

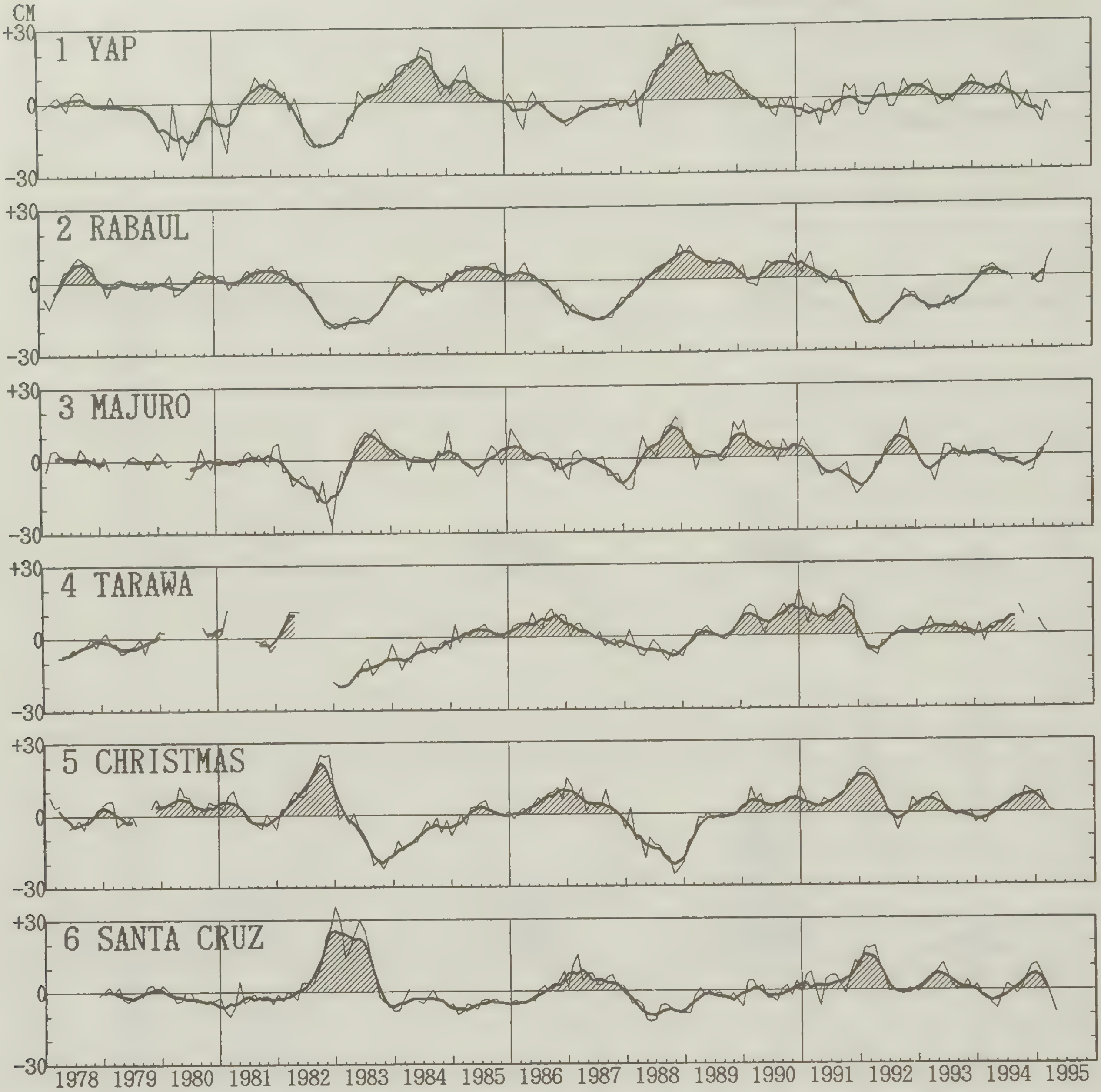
Table 1 (b) El Niño monitoring indices (continued).
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA for the atmospheric conditions.

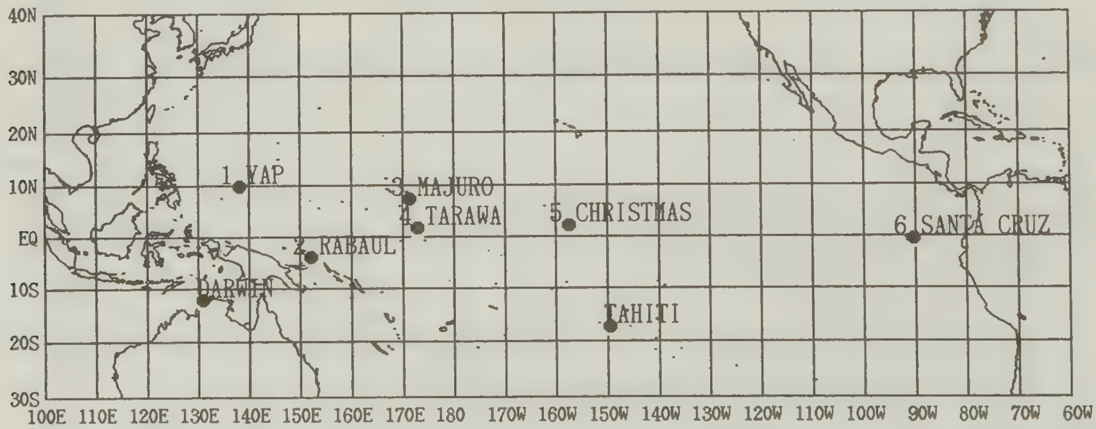


第1図　太平洋赤道域の海面水温偏差時系列図

Fig.1 Time series of monthly mean SST anomalies (° C) in the equatorial Pacific Ocean for the areas indicated at the bottom.
Thin lines show the monthly means and thick lines their 5-month running means. Positve anomalies (A, B, C) and negative anomalies (D) are shaded. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961-1990).

Time Series of Sea Level Anomalies

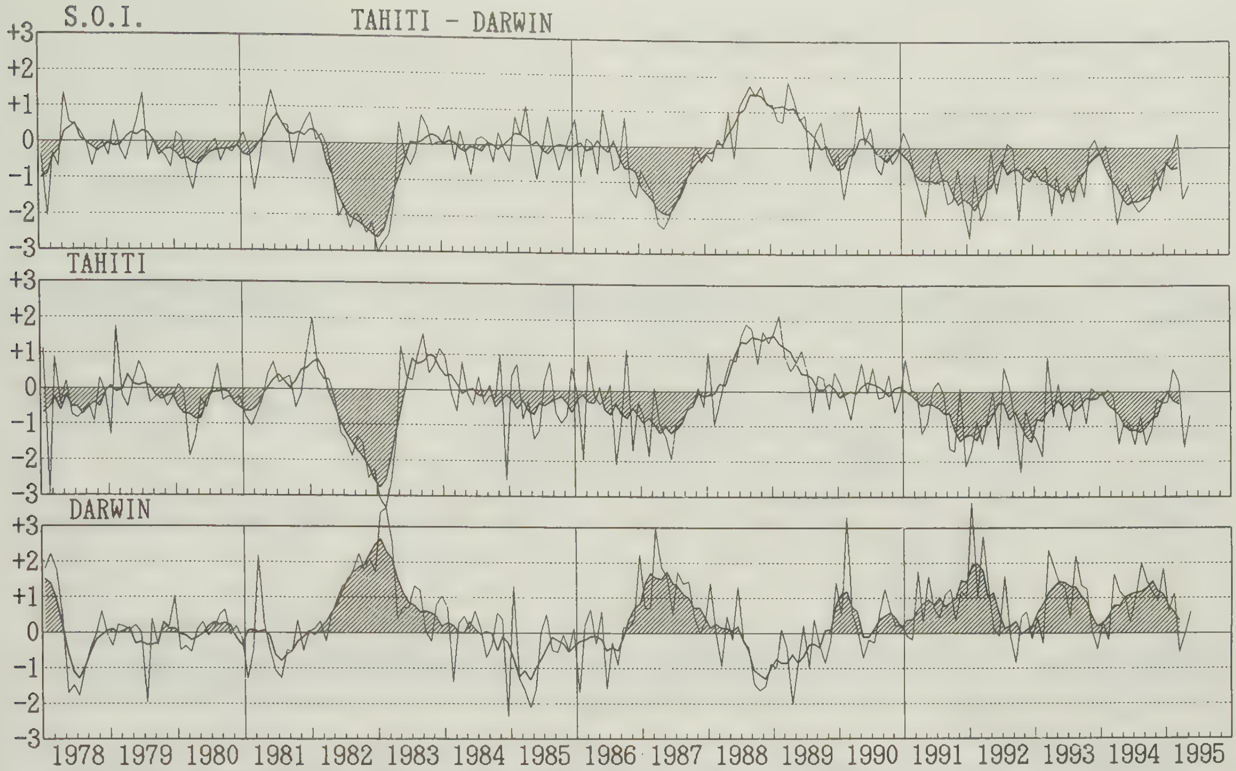




第2図　太平洋月平均海面水位偏差時系列図

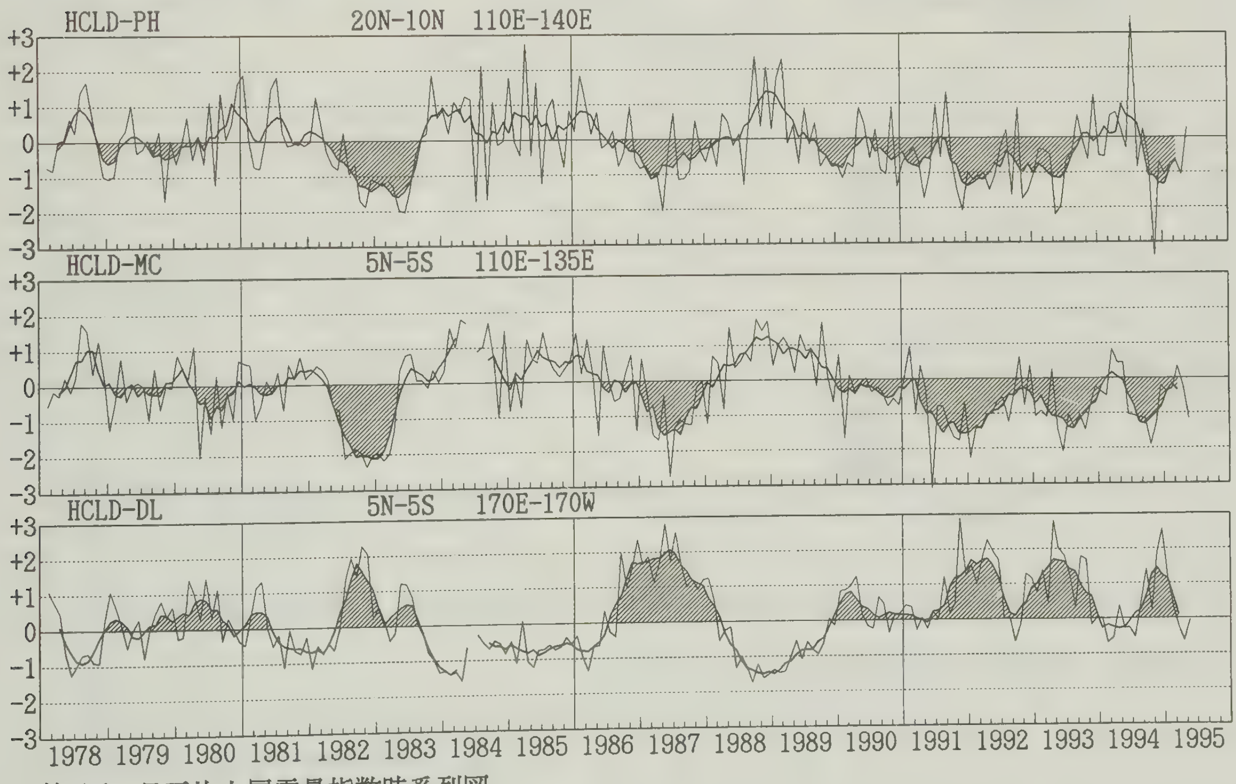
Fig.2 Time series of sea level anomalies computed from 1976–1990 monthly mean values obtained from the stations indicated at the bottom. Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Positive anomalies are shaded.

Time Series of SOI and High-Cloud Amount Index



第3図　南方振動指数及び海面気圧偏差時系列図

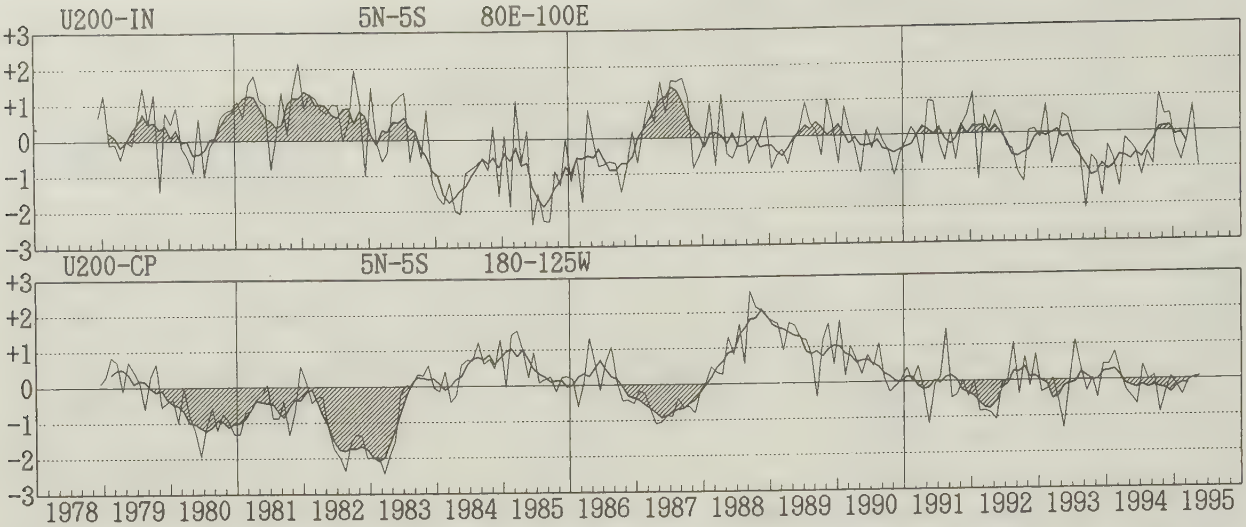
Fig.3 Time series of the Southern Oscilation Index (top) and monthly mean sea level pressure standardized anomalies at Tahiti (middle) and Darwin (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Negative anomalies (top, middle) and posotive anomalies (bottom) are shaded. Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1961-1990 base periods. Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



第4図　月平均上層雲量指数時系列図

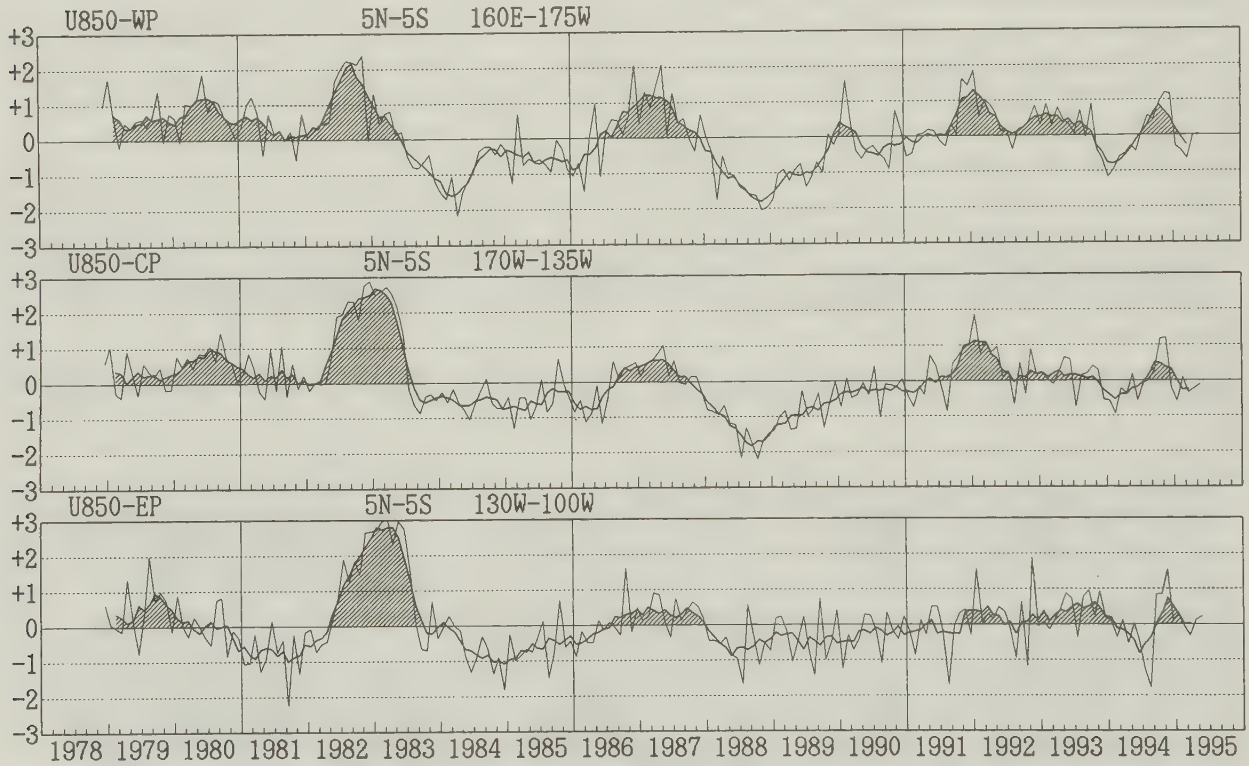
Fig.4 Time series of high-cloud amount index averaged over the area 20° N-10° N, 110° E-140° E (top), 5° N-5° S, 110° E-135° E (middle), and 5° N-5° S, 170° E-170° W (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Negative anomalies (top, middle) and positive anomalies (bottom) are shaded. Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1978-1990 base periods. Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.

Time Series of Zonal Wind Index



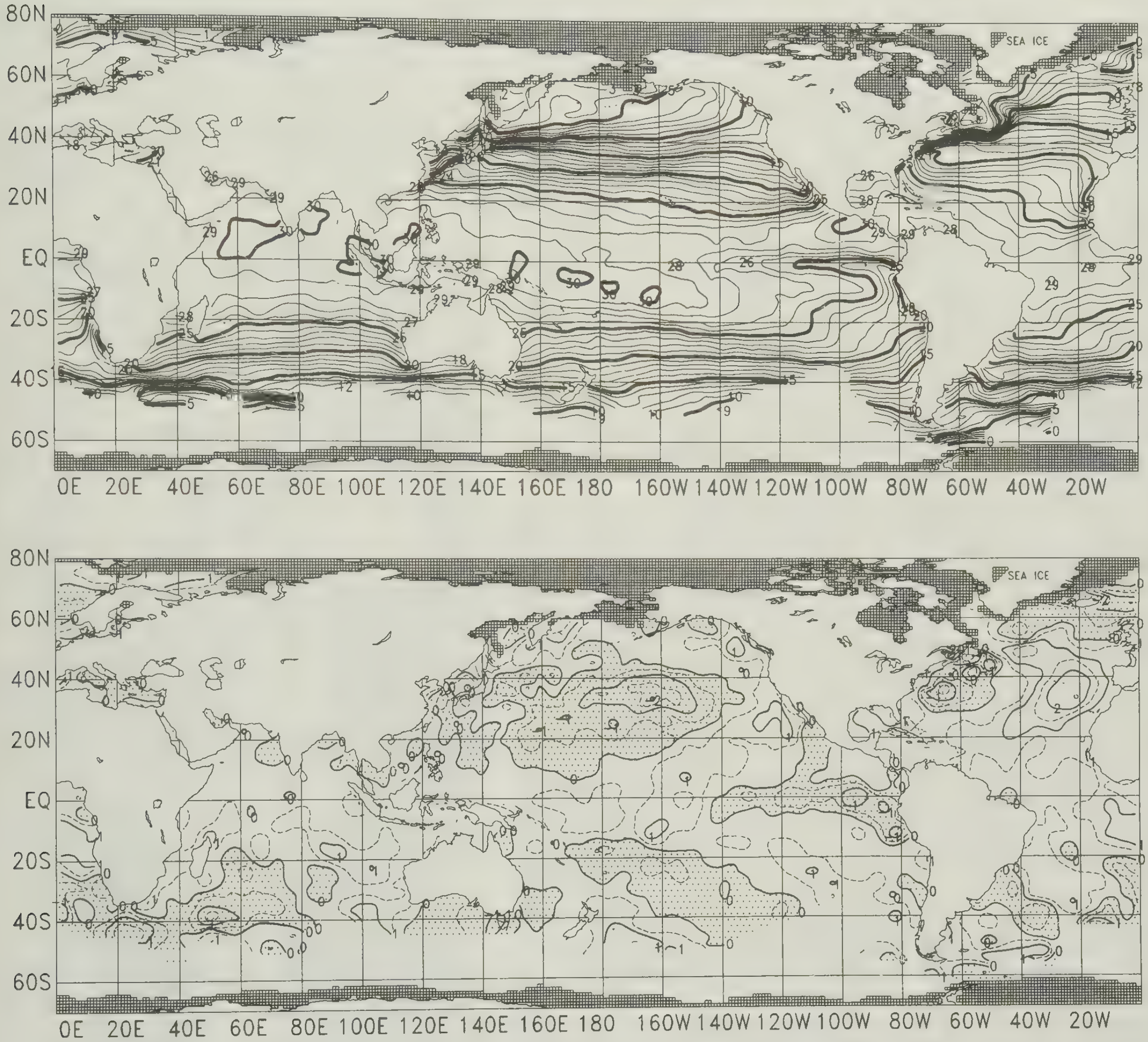
第5図-1　赤道域東西風指数(200ｈＰａ)時系列図

Fig.5-1 Time series of 200hPa zonal wind index averaged over the areas of 5° N-5° S, 80° E-100° E (top), and 5° N-5° S, 180° -125° W (bottom).
Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means.
Positive anomalies (top) and negative anomalies (bottom) are shaded.
Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1979-1990 base periods.
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



第5図-2　赤道域東西風指数(850ｈＰａ)時系列図

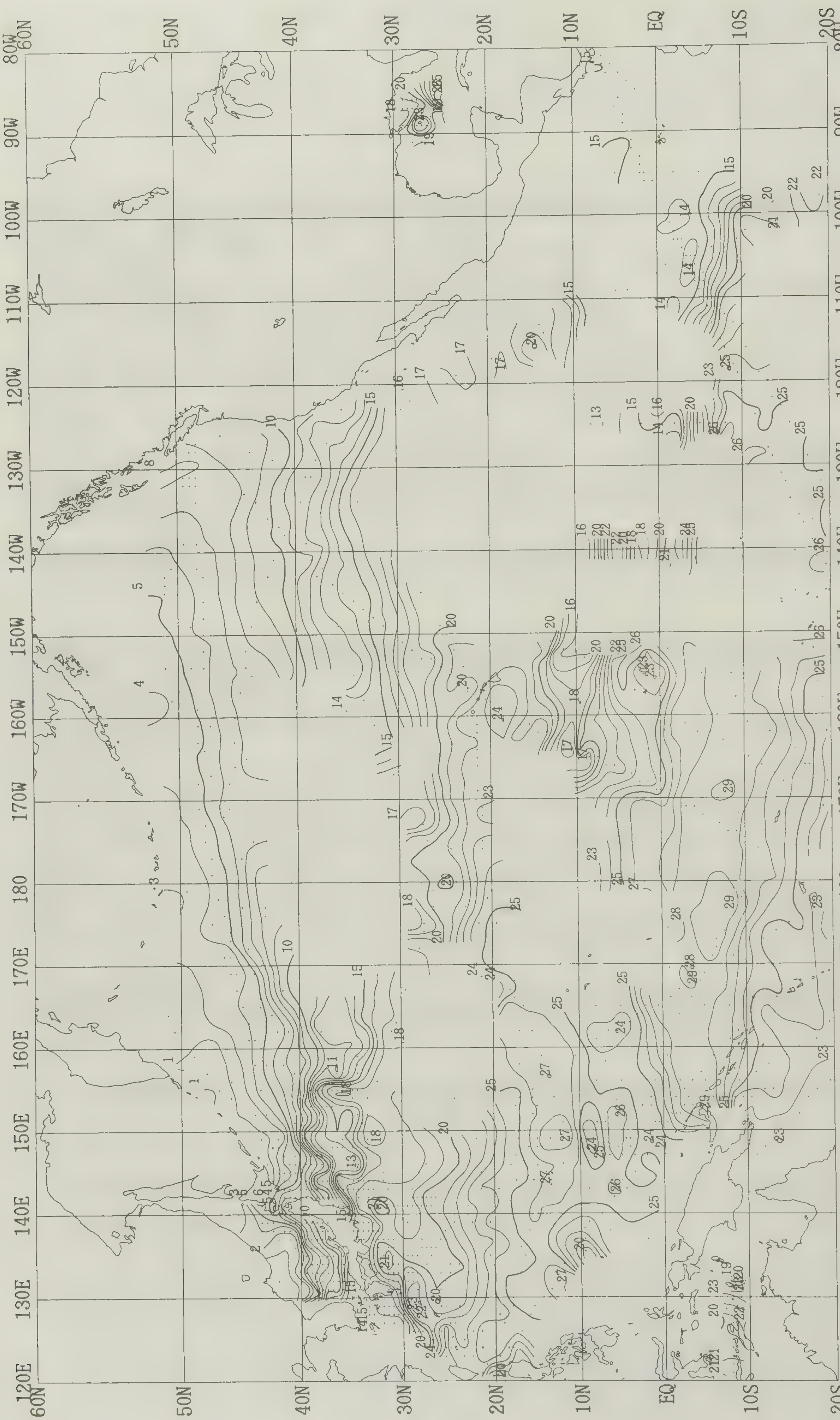
Fig.5-2 Time series of 850hPa zonal wind index averaged over the areas of 5° N-5° S, 160° E-175° W (top), 5° N-5° S, 170° W-135° W (middle), and 5° N-5° S, 130° W-100° W (bottom). Thin lines show the monthly mean and thick lines their 5-month running means. Positive anomalies are shaded.
Normals and standard deviations are computed from 1979-1990 base periods.
Data sources are the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



第6図　全球月平均海面水温図（上）及び偏差図（下）（1995年 5月）

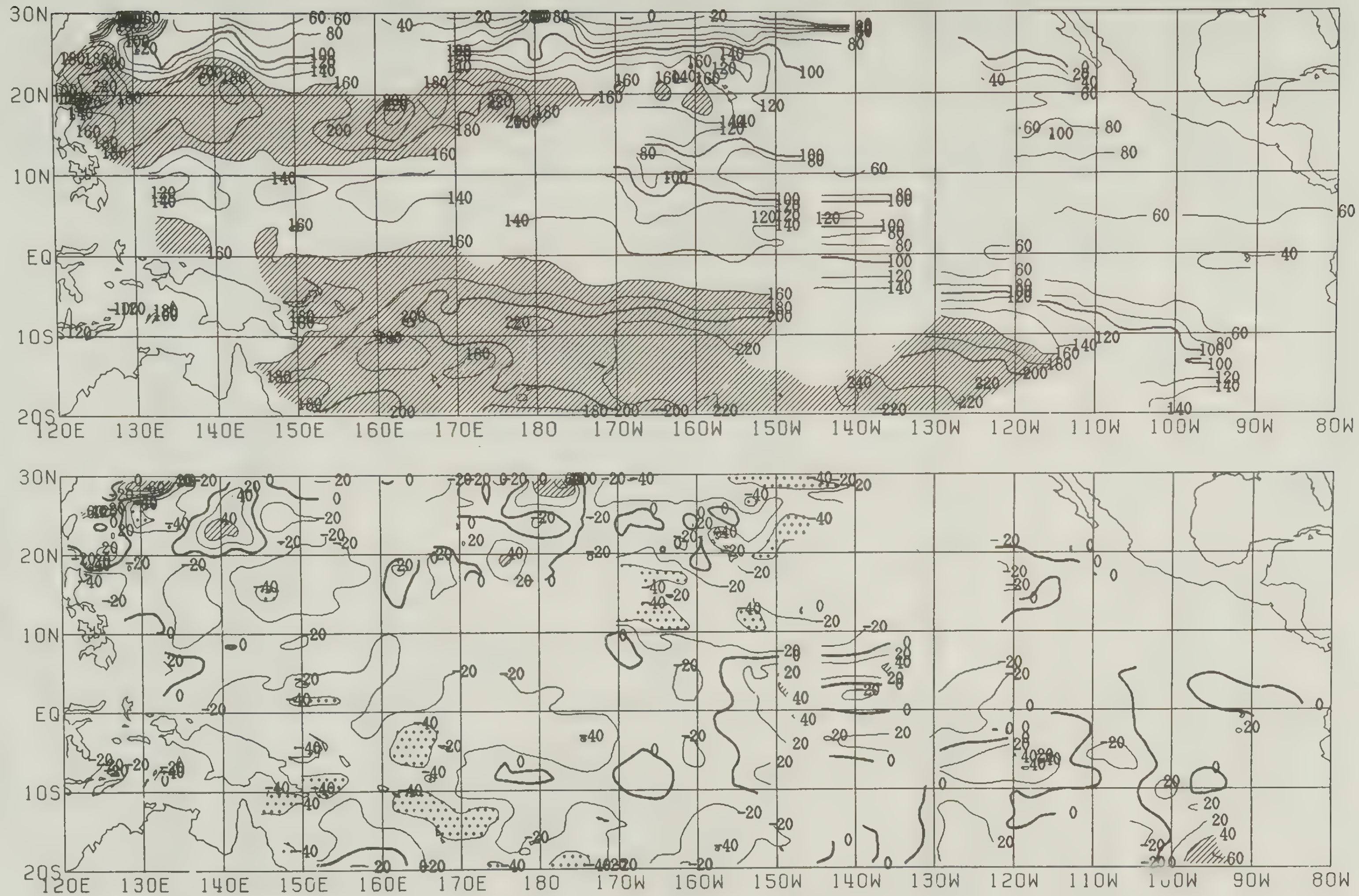
Fig.6 Monthly mean sea surface temperature over the global ocean (top) and anomalies (bottom) for MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961–1990) (Marine Department of JMA, 1991, Climatic charts of sea surface temperatures of the western North Pacific and the global ocean). Contour interval is 1° C (top) and additional anomaly contours of ±0.5° C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted. Maximum coverage of sea ice is shaded. Data sources for sea ice are U.S. National Ice Center (polar regions) and JMA (the Sea of Okhotsk).

100m Temperature in the Pacific Ocean



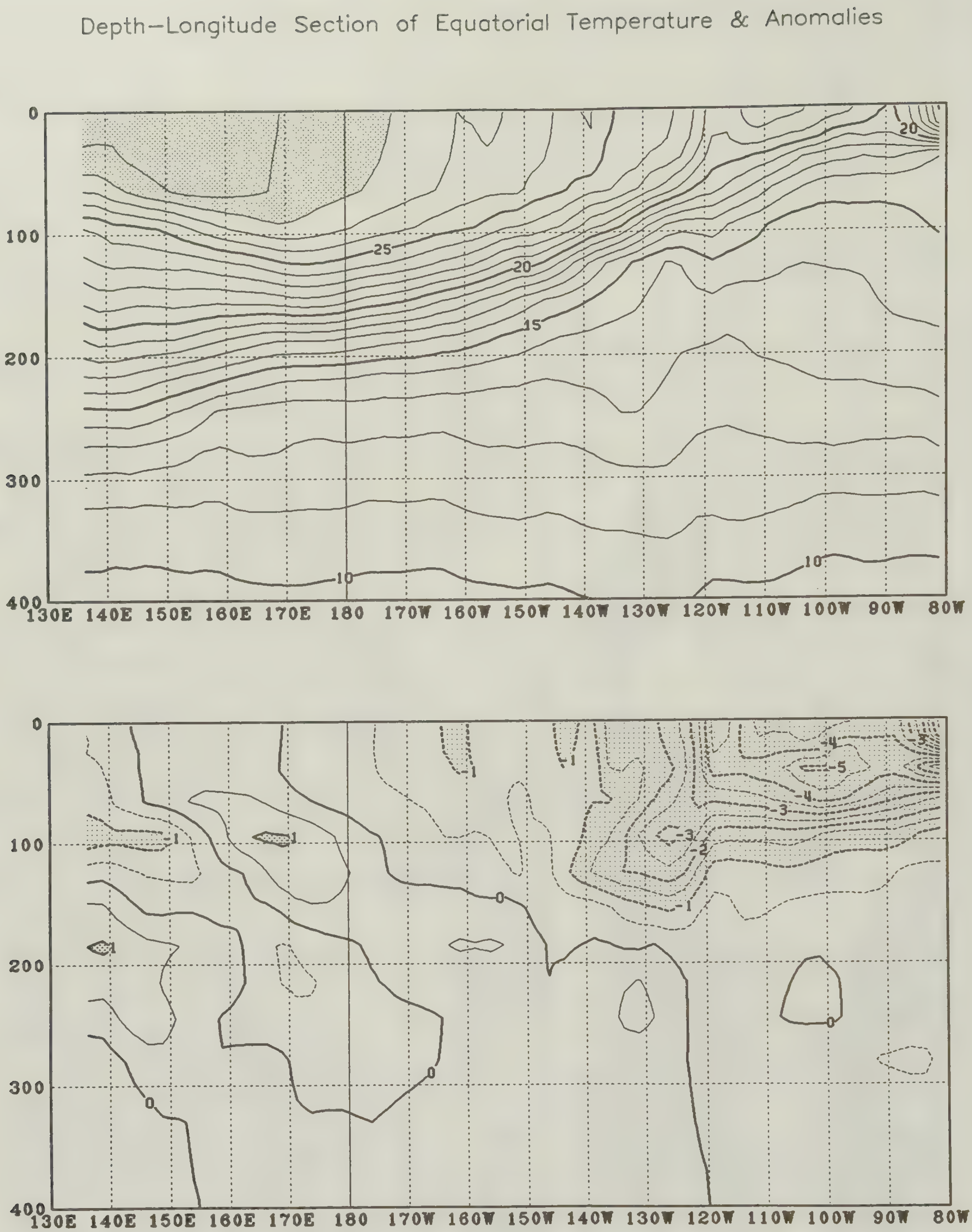
第7図　太平洋表層水温(深さ100m)図 (1995年 5月)

Fig.7　Subsurface (100m) temperatures in the Pacific Ocean for MAY 1995. Contour interval is 1°C.　Observation points are denoted by dots.



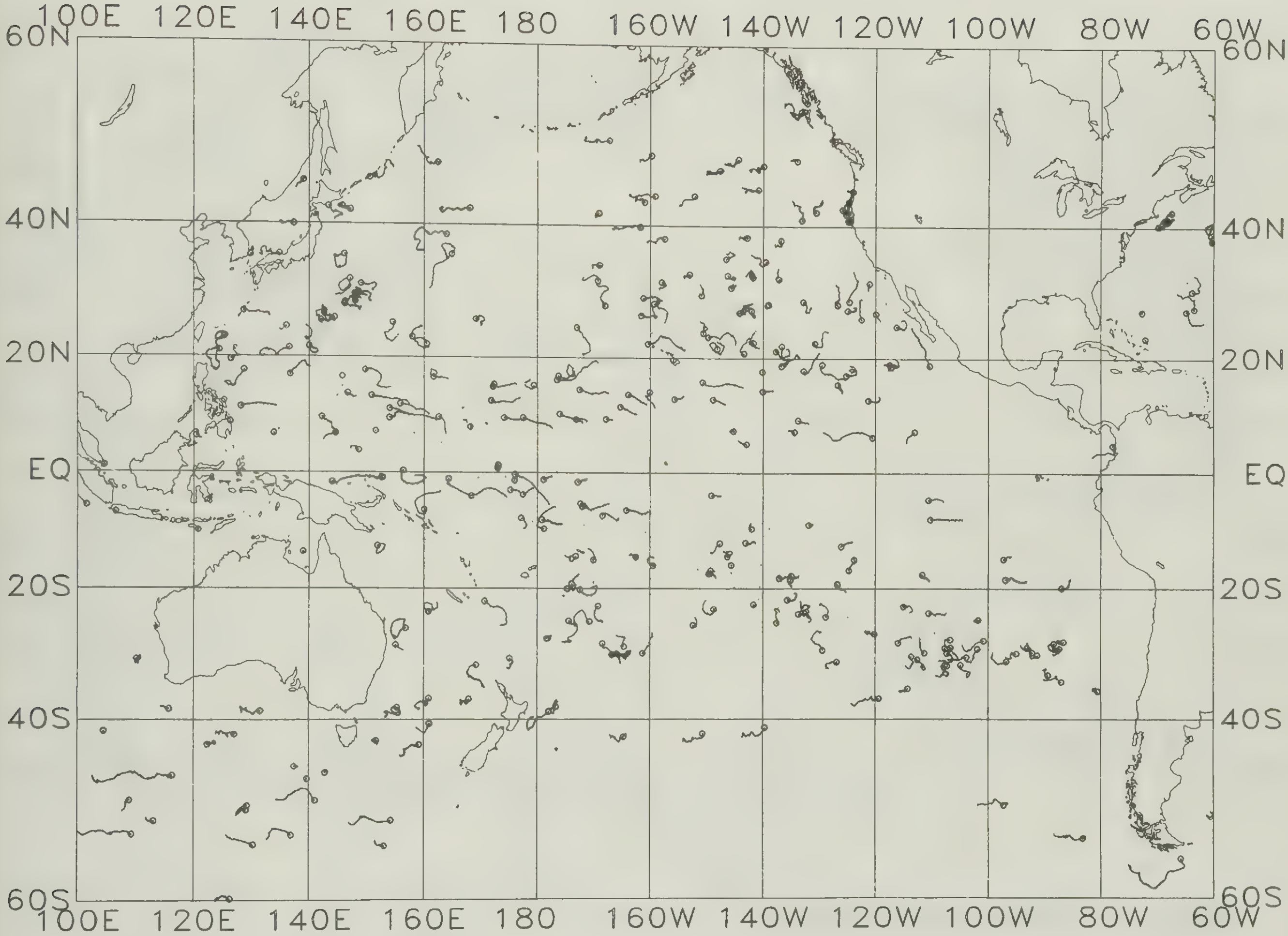
第8図　太平洋表層水温（20℃深度）図（上）及び偏差図（下）（1995年 5月）

Fig.8 Depth of the 20° C isotherm in the Pacific Ocean (top) and anomalies (bottom) for MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the climatology (Levitus, 1982, Climatological Atlas of the World Ocean, NOAA). Contour interval is 20m. Values greater than 160m in top panel are shaded. In bottom panel values greater than +40m are shaded and values less than −40m are spotted.



第9図 太平洋赤道に沿う表層水温（上）及び偏差（下）の深度－経度断面図（1995年 5月）

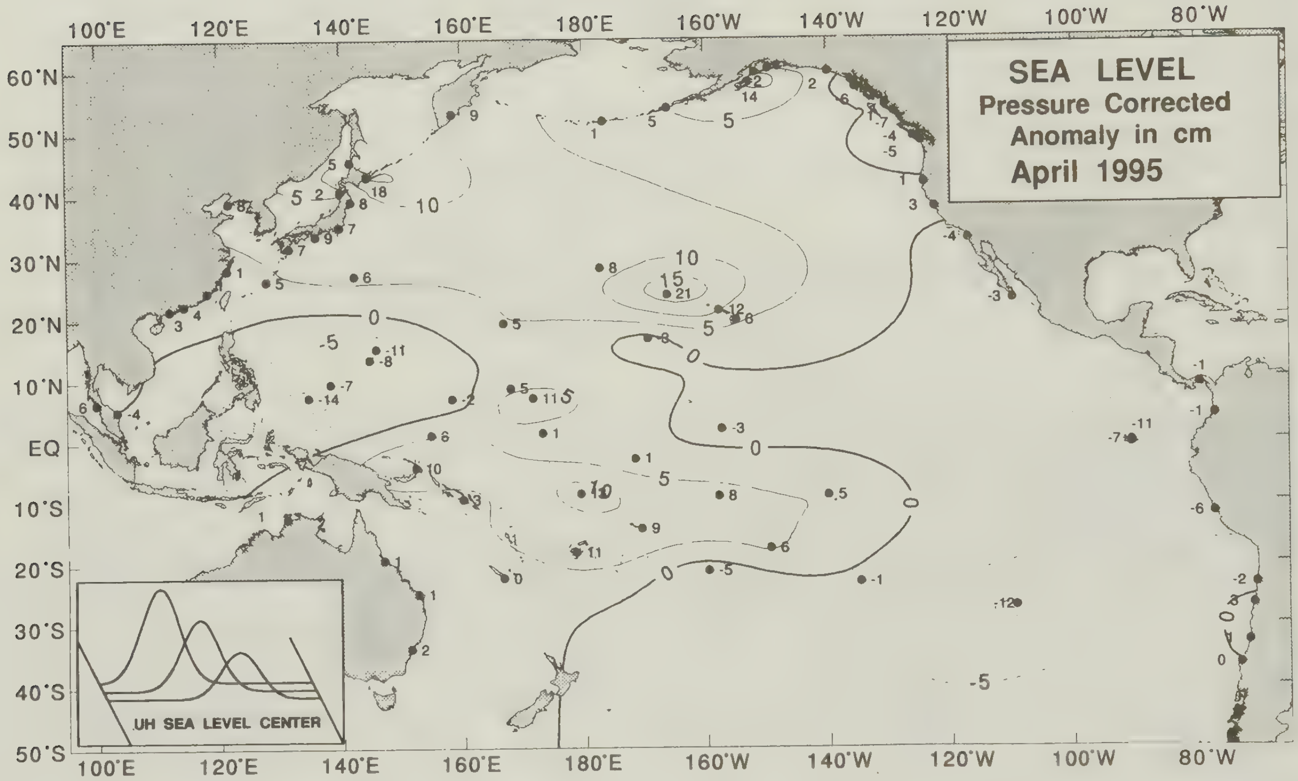
Fig.9 Depth–longitude sections of temperature (top) and anomalies (bottom) along the equator in the Pacific Ocean for MAY 1995. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (top) and 0.5° C (bottom). Values greater than 28° C in top panel are shaded. In bottom panel values greater than 1° C are shaded and values less than −1° C are spotted. Anomalies are computed from 1987–1994 base period means.



第10図　太平洋ブイ流跡図(1995年 5月)

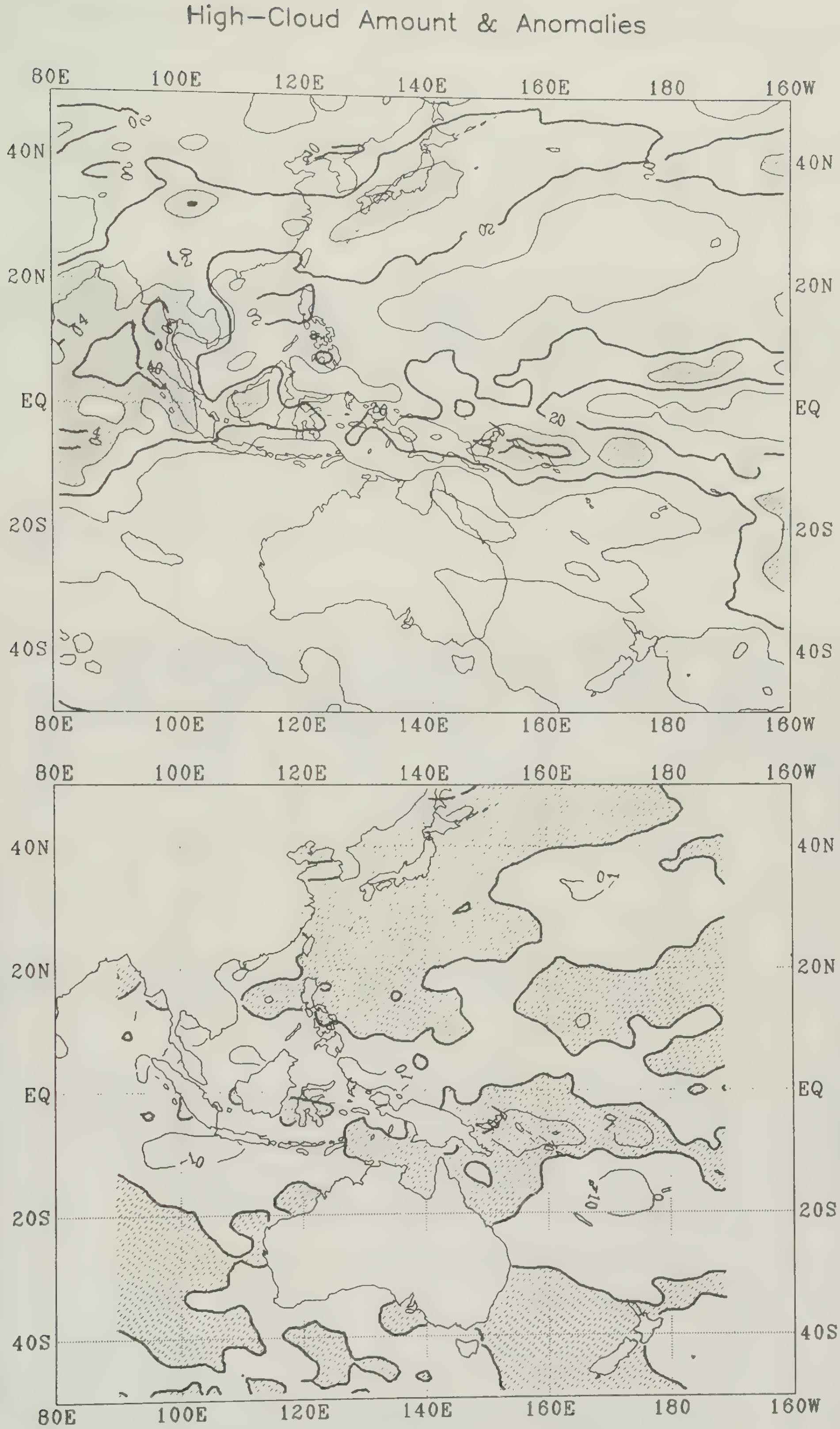
Fig.10 Movements of drifting buoys in the Pacific Ocean during MAY 1995. Each track is for one buoy. Small circles represent last positions for the month.

Anomalies of Sea Level



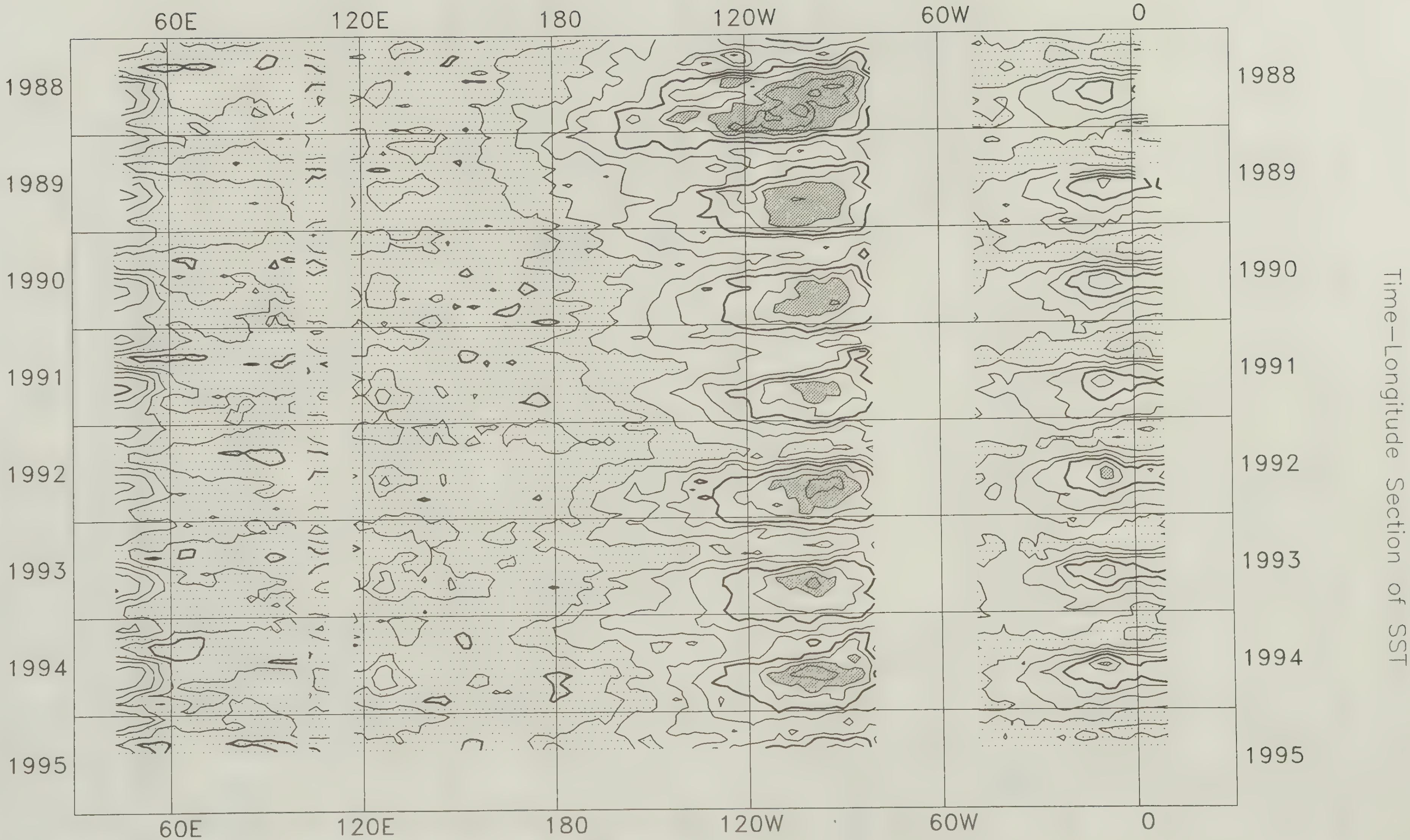
第11図　太平洋海面水位偏差図（ 1995年 4月 ）

Fig.11 Monthly sea level anomalies for APR 1995 obtained from mean sea level (1975−1986) adjusted for atmospheric pressure.
This figure is prepared by the SOC of ISLP−PAC, Dept. of Oceanography, Univ. of Hawaii.



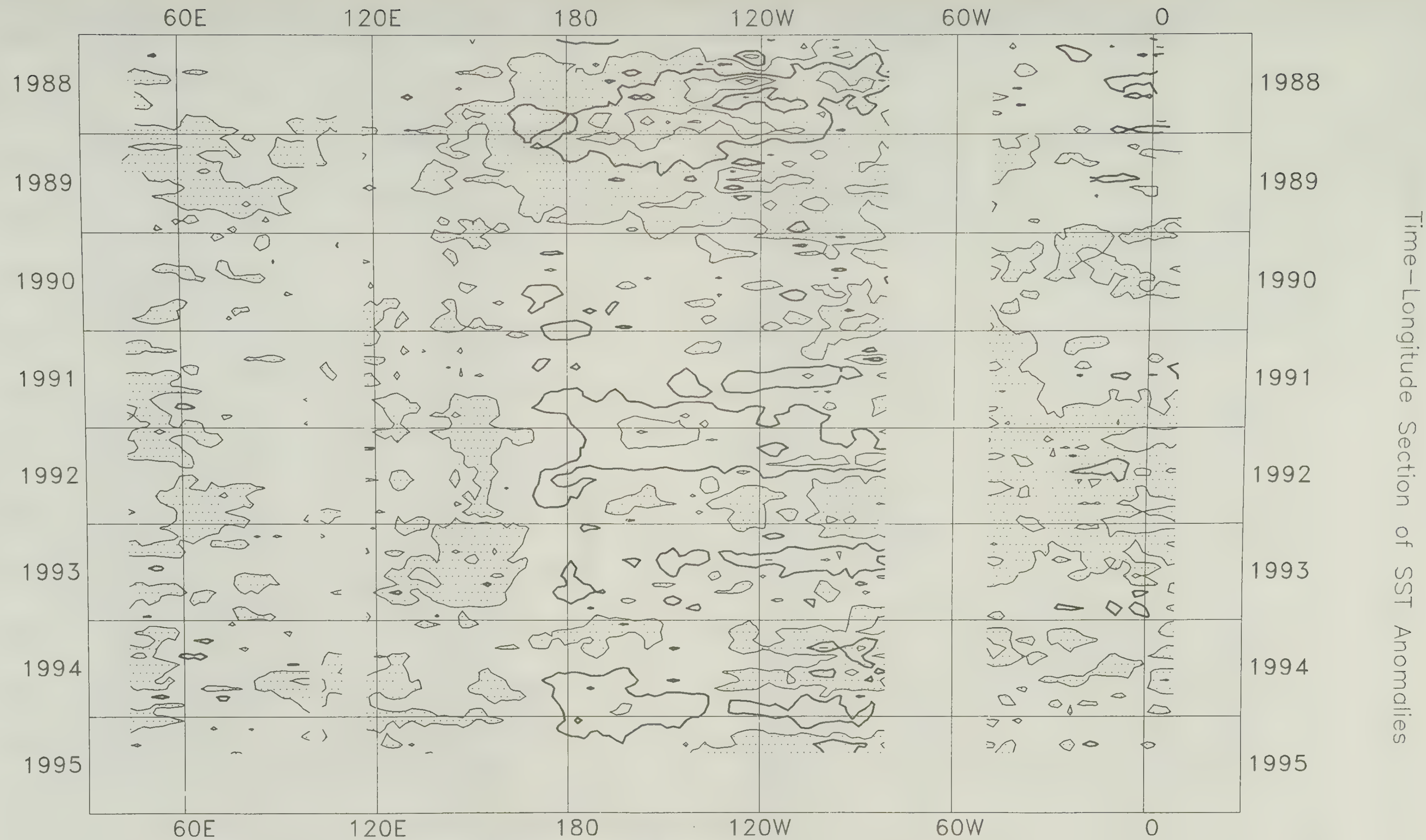
第12図　西太平洋月平均上層雲量分布図及び偏差図（1995年 5月）

Fig.12 Monthly mean of the high-cloud amount (%, top) and its anomalies (%, bottom) in the western Pacific for MAY 1995. Contour interval is 10%. Areas above 30% are shaded (top) and positive anomalies are stippled (bottom). Anomalies are computed from 1978-1990 base period means. Figures are prepared by the Long-range Forecast Division of JMA.



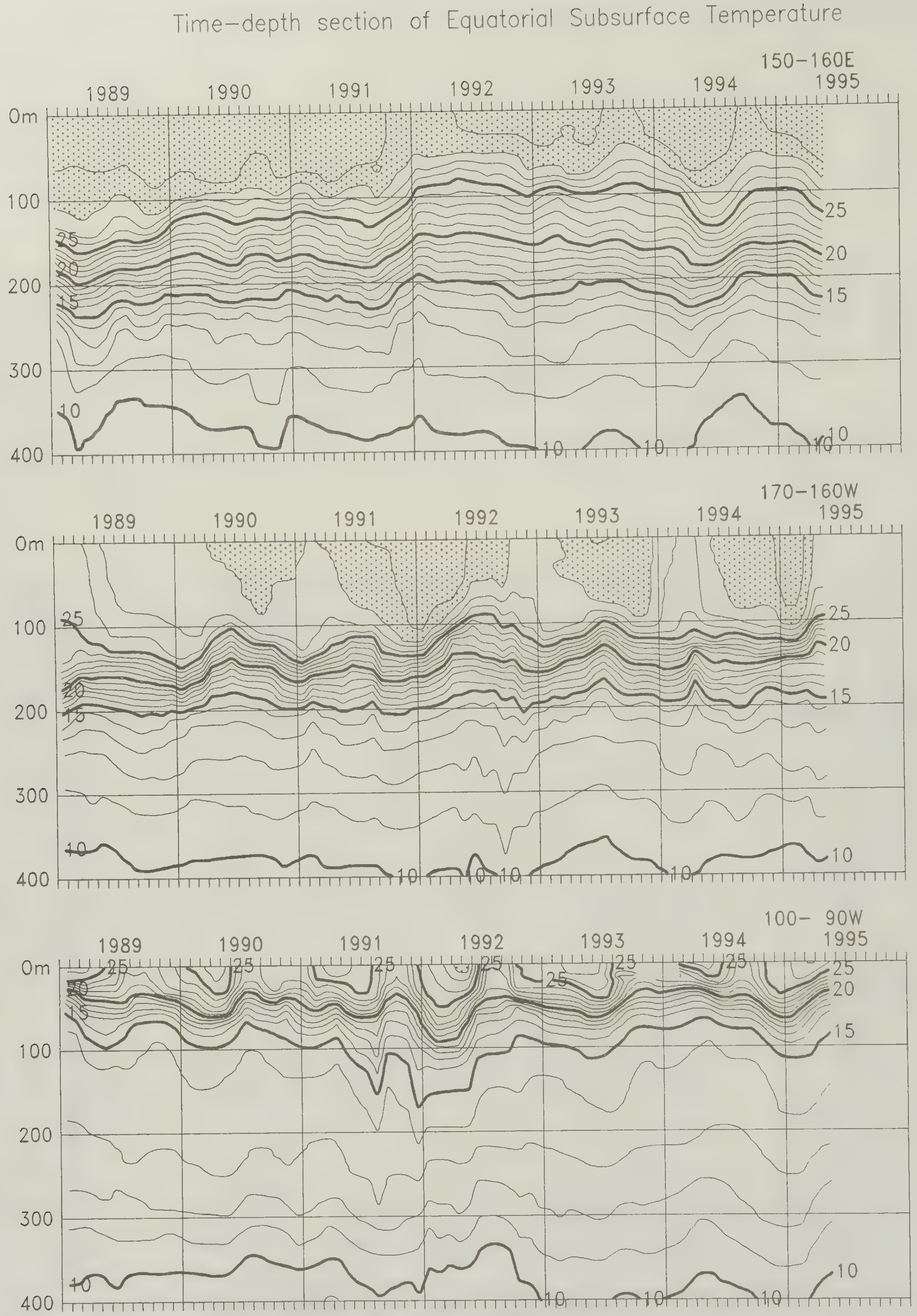
第13図　赤道に沿う海面水温の時間－経度断面図

Fig.13 Time-longitude section of SSTs along the equator (2° N-2° S) in the global ocean. Contour interval is 1° C, with thick contour lines at 25 and 30° C. SST values greater than 28° C are spotted and values less than 23° C are shaded.



第14図　赤道に沿う海面水温偏差の時間ー経度断面図

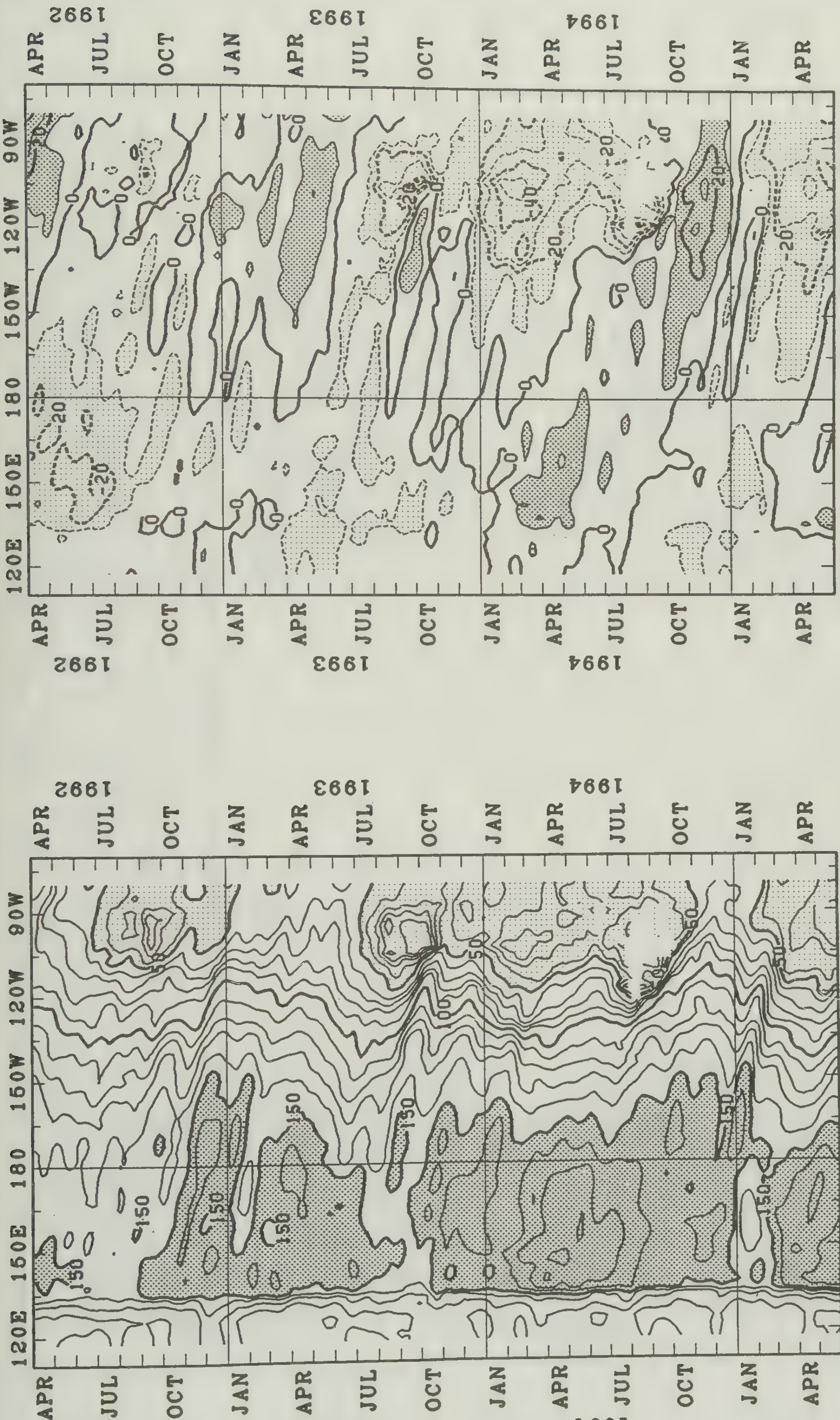
Fig.14 Time-longitude section of SST anomalies along the equator (2° N-2° S) computed from the JMA climatology (1961-1990). Contour interval is 1° C, with thick contour lines at +1° C and -1° C. Negative anomalies are spotted.



第15図　太平洋赤道域の表層水温の時間－深度断面図
（上：西部、中：中部、下：東部）

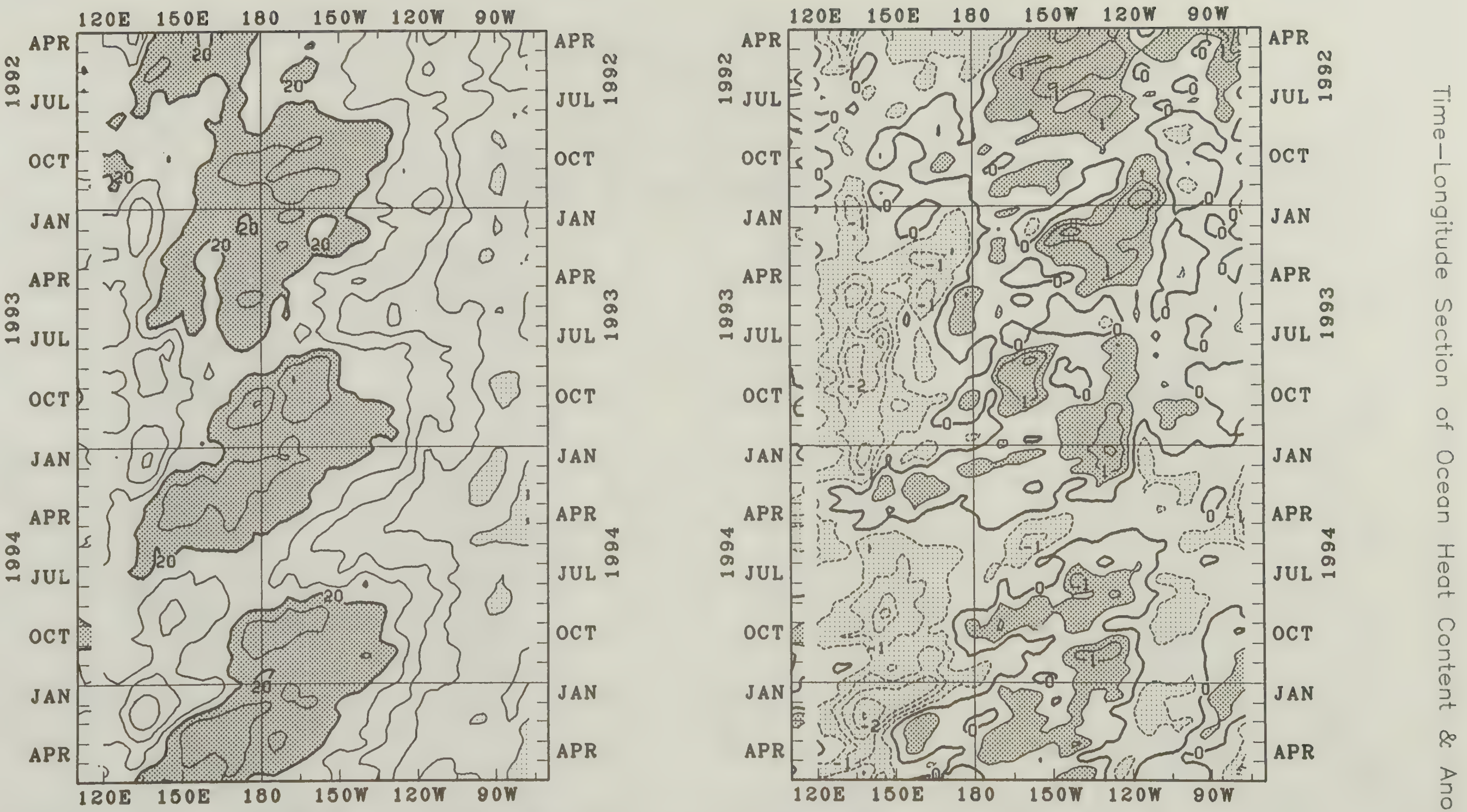
Fig.15 Time-depth section of equatorial (2° N–2° S) subsurface temperature for the western Pacific (top, 150–160° E), the central Pacific (middle, 170–160° W) and the eastern Pacific (bottom, 100–90° W). Contour interval is 1° C. Values greater than 28° C are shaded.

Time—Longitude Section of Depth of 20°C & Anomalies



第16図　太平洋の赤道に沿う20℃深度（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

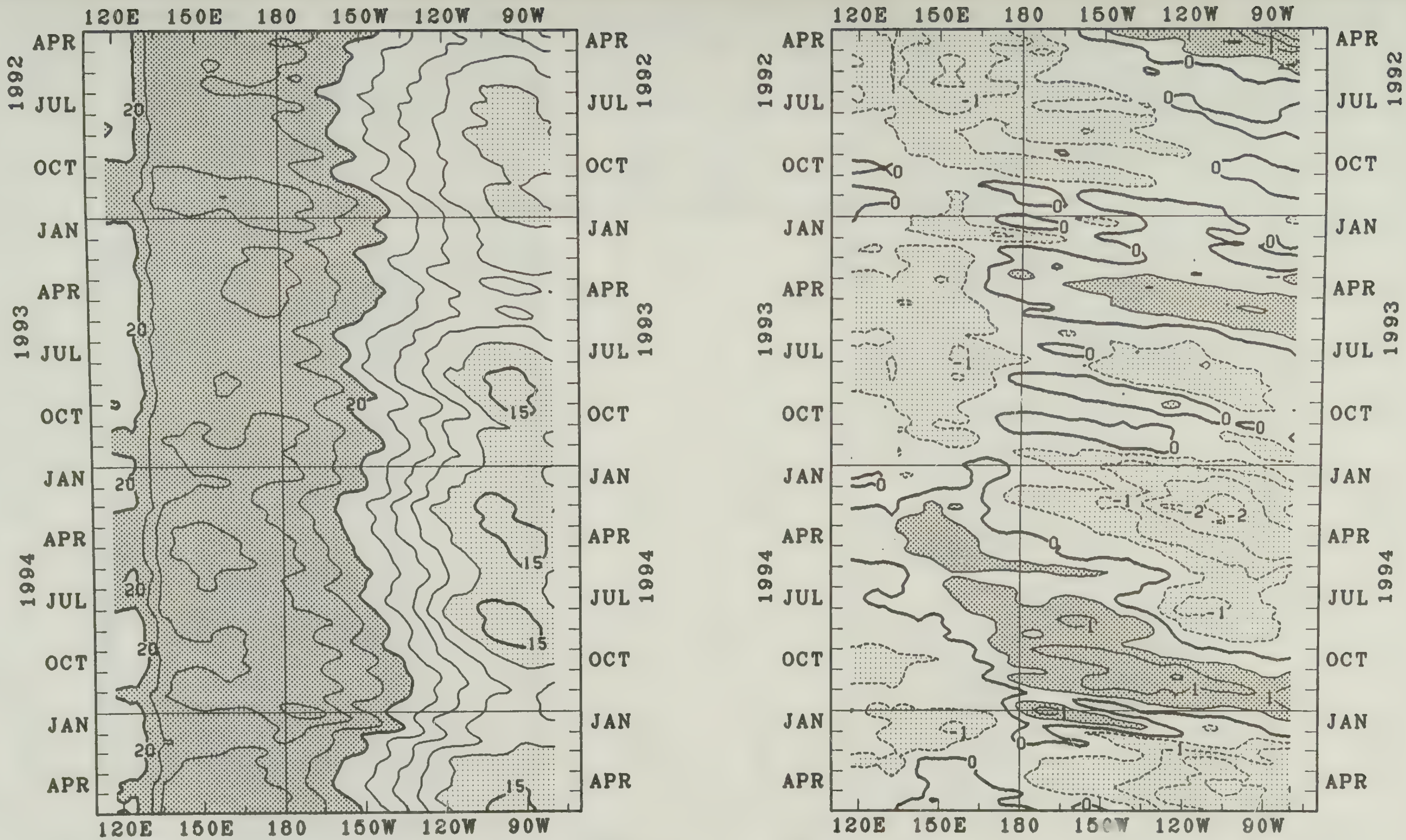
Fig.16 Time—longitude sections of depth of the 20°C isotherm along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 10m. Values in left panel greater than 150m are shaded and values less than 50m are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987—1994 base period means.



第17図　太平洋の北緯6度線に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.17 Time-longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along 6° N (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from an Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than 16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987-1994 base period means.

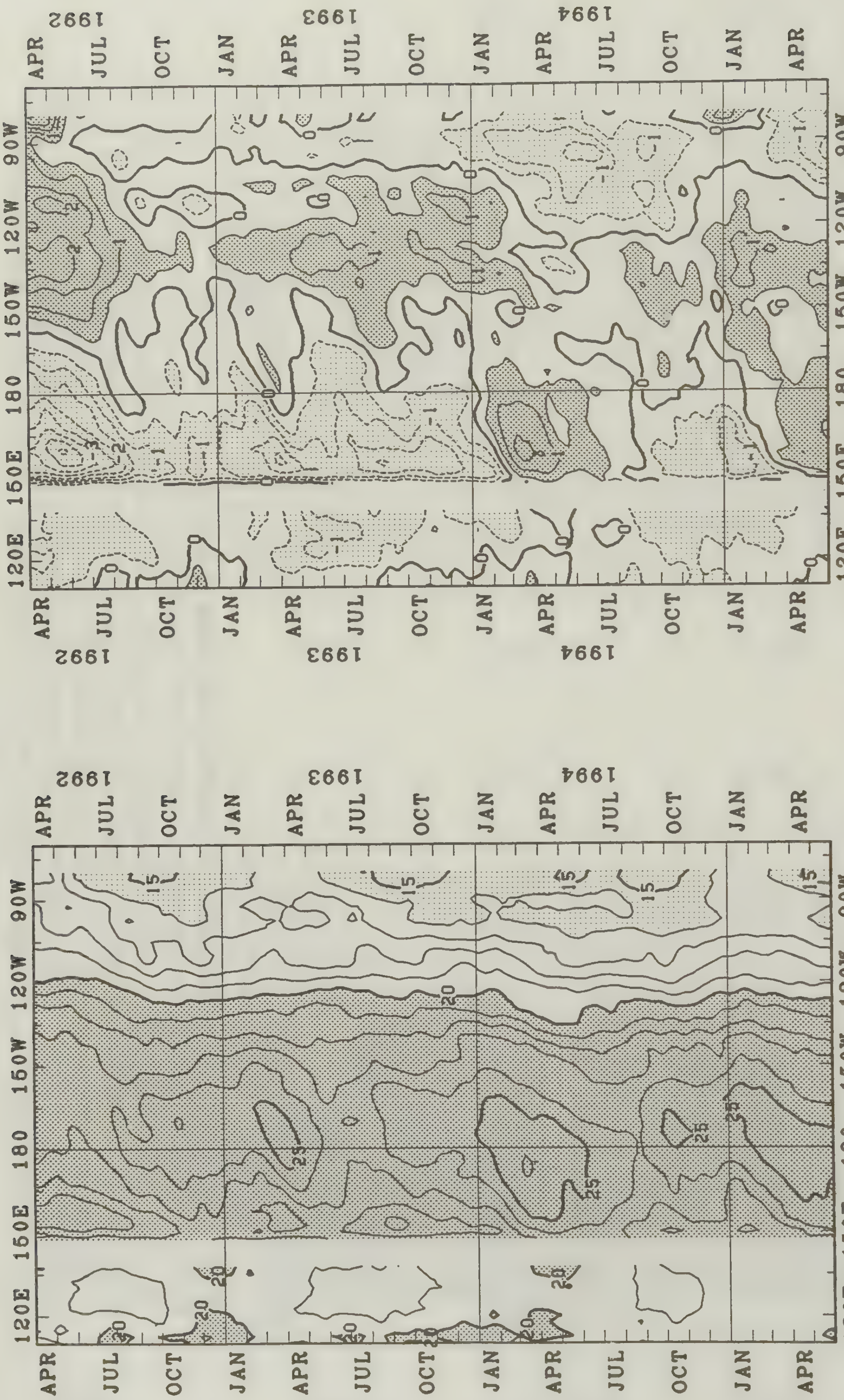
Time-Longitude Section of Ocean Heat Content & Anomalies (Eq.)



第18図　太平洋の赤道に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.18 Time-longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than .16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987-1994 base period means.

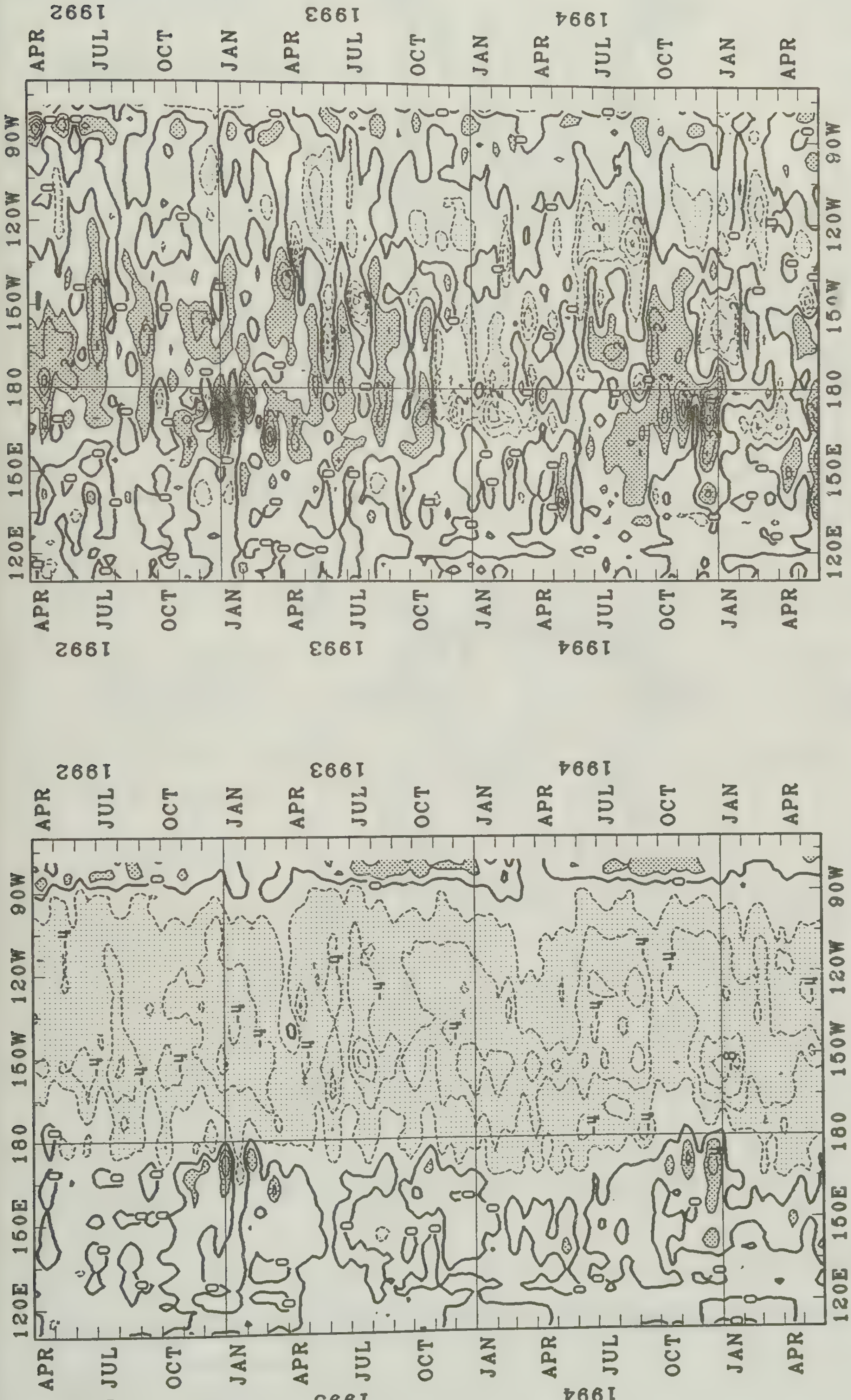
Time–Longitude Section of Ocean Heat Content & Anomalies (6° S)



第19図　太平洋の南緯6度線に沿う海洋表層の貯熱量（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

Fig.19 Time–longitude sections of ocean heat content in the upper 260m along 6° S (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Ocean Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 1° C (left) and 0.5° C (right). Values in the left panel greater than 20° C are shaded and values less than 16° C are spotted. Dashed contours in right panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are computed from 1987–1994 base period means.

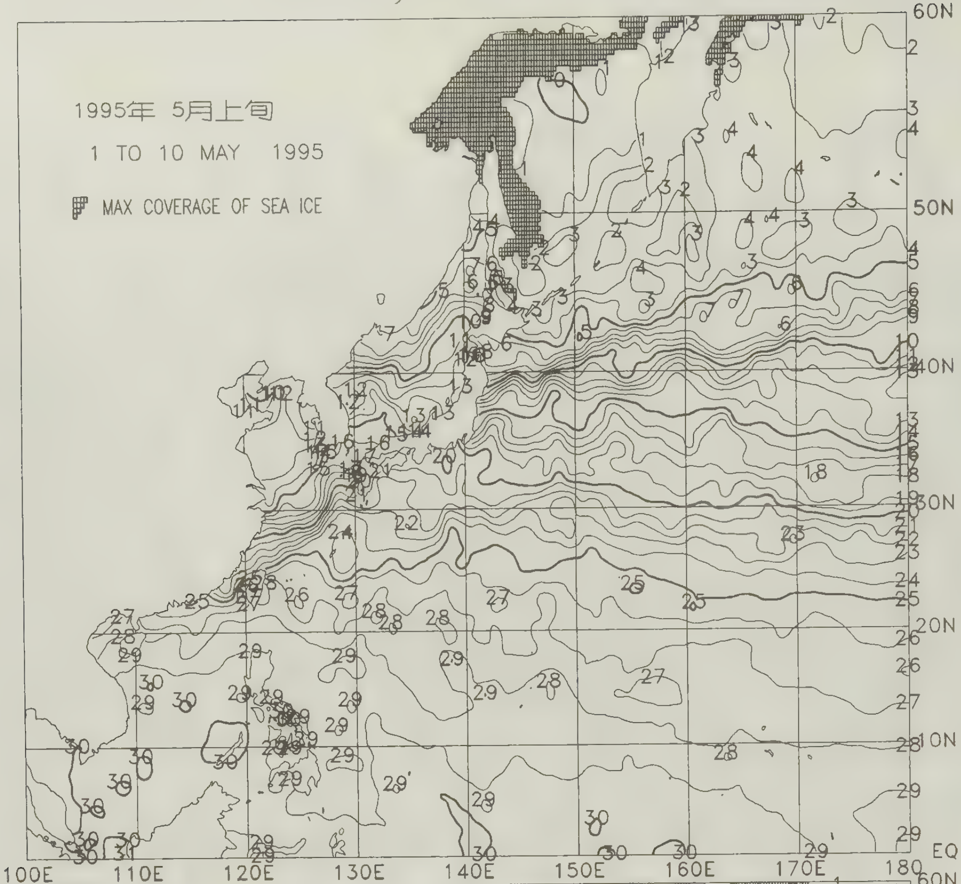
Time−Longitude Section of Surface Zonal Wind Stress & Anomalies



第20図 太平洋の赤道に沿う海面の風応力の東西成分（左）及び偏差（右）の時間－経度断面図

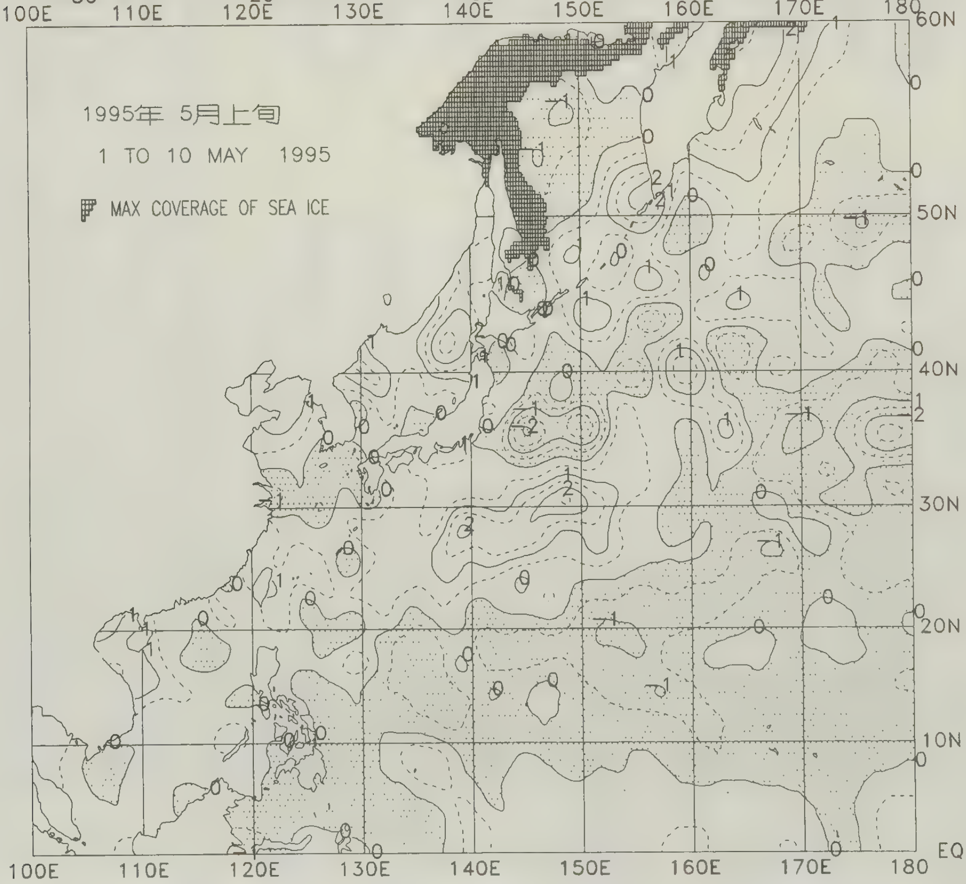
Fig.20 Time−longitude sections of surface zonal wind stress along the equator (left) and anomalies (right) in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the Atmospheric Global Data Assimilation System of JMA. Contour interval is 0.02N/m2 (left) and 0.01N/m2 (right). Dashed contours indicate easterlies (left) and easterly anomalies (right).. Anomalies are computed from 1987−1994 base period means.

Ten-day mean SST & Anomalies



旬平均沿岸水温(℃)
Coastal Water Temperature

地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島(47918)	25.7	+0.1
御前崎(47655)	17.6	+0.1
八丈島(47678)	20.3	+0.5
小名浜(47598)	14.3	+2.3
宮　古(47585)	9.0	+0.8
江　差(47428)	10.7	–
浜　田(47755)	16.7	–



海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

日本海 37.9N,134.5E
12.3

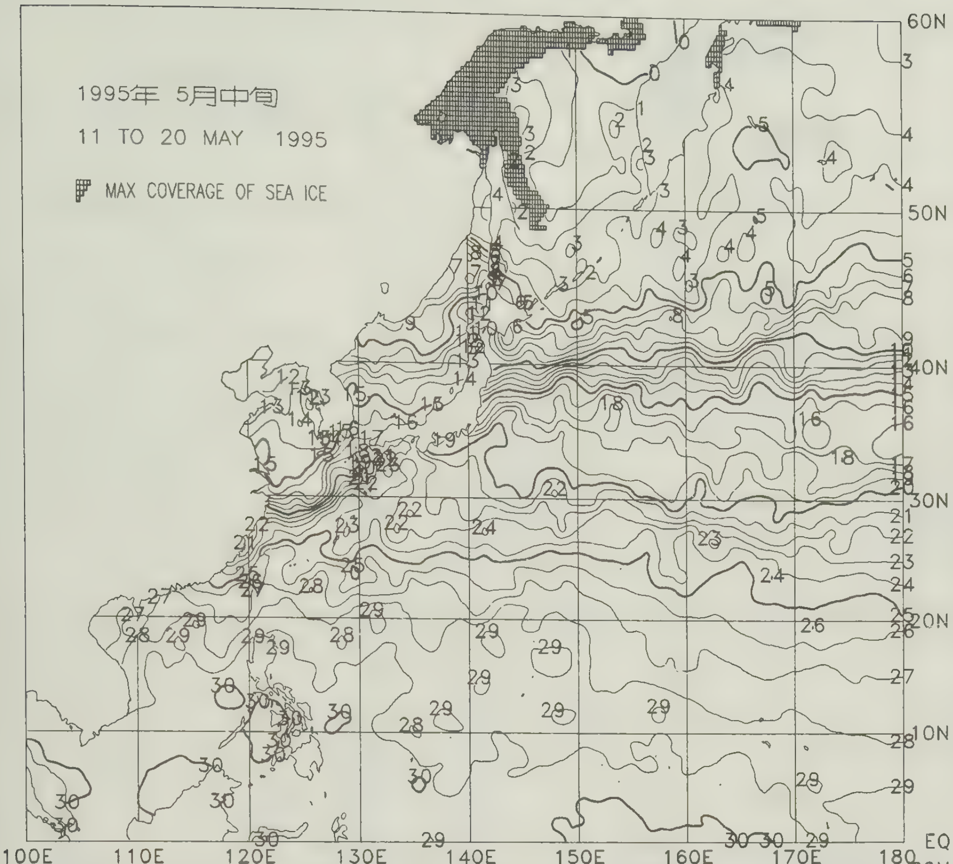
四国沖 29.0N,135.0E
21.3

東シナ海 28.2N,126.3E
–

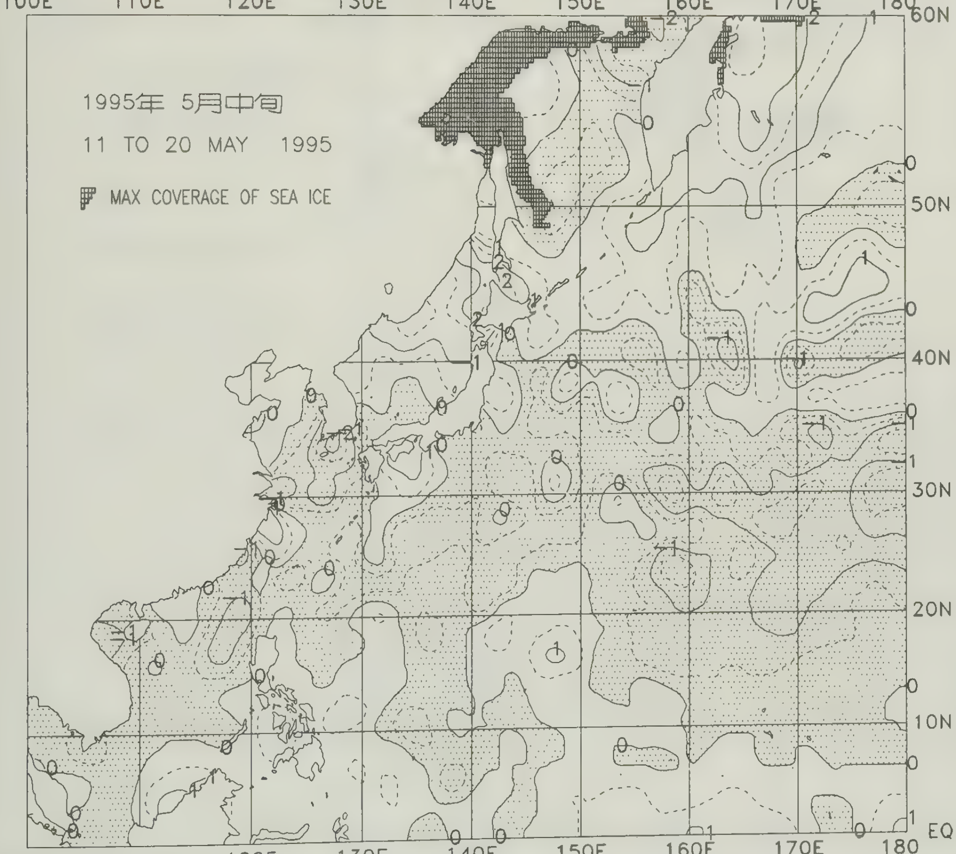
第21図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 5月上旬)

Fig.21 Ten-day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 1st ten-day period in MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961–90). Contour interval is 1°C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5°C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.

Ten-day mean SST & Anomalies



旬平均沿岸水温(℃) Coastal Water Temperature		
地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島(47918)	24.6	−1.6
御前崎(47655)	18.7	+0.1
八丈島(47678)	20.1	−0.6
小名浜(47598)	16.0	+3.1
宮　古(47585)	10.2	+1.1
江　差(47428)	11.8	−
浜　田(47755)	17.2	−

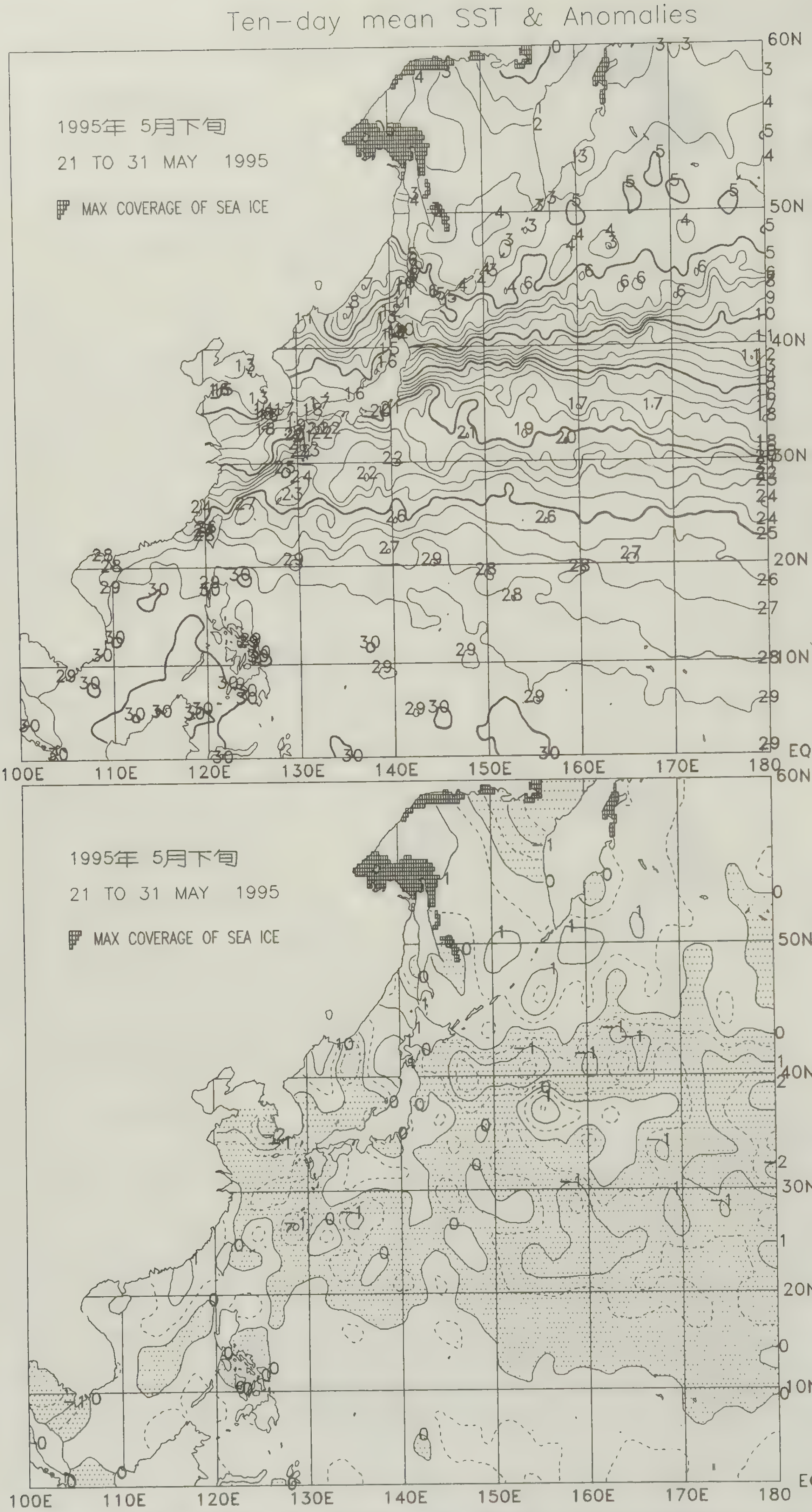


海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

日本海	37.9N,134.5E	13.2
四国沖	29.0N,135.0E	21.5
東シナ海	28.2N,126.3E	−

第22図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 5月中旬)

Fig.22 Ten-day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 2nd ten-day period in MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−90). Contour interval is 1°C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5°C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



旬平均沿岸水温(℃)
Coastal Water Temperature

地点名 (Index Number)	水温 Temp.	偏差 Anom.
石垣島(47918)	25.8	−0.7
御前崎(47655)	19.4	−0.2
八丈島(47678)	19.3	−1.8
小名浜(47598)	16.2	+2.8
宮　古(47585)	11.1	+0.9
江　差(47428)	12.5	−
浜　田(47755)	18.1	−

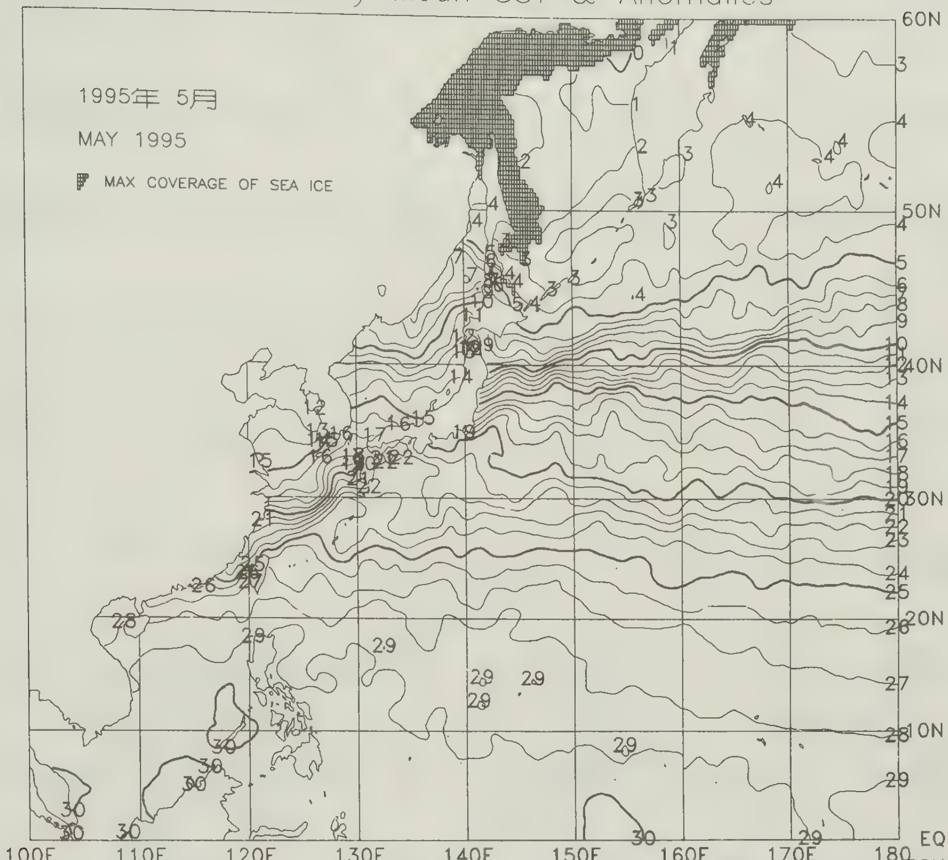
海洋気象ブイロボット
旬平均海面水温(℃)
Ocean Data Buoy SST

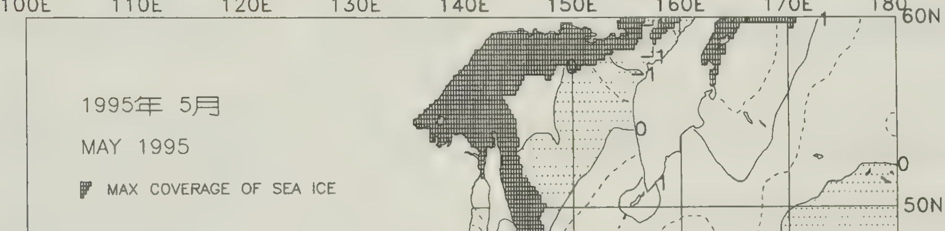
日本海	37.9N,134.5E	14.6
四国沖	29.0N,135.0E	22.6
東シナ海	28.2N,126.3E	−

第23図 北西太平洋旬平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 5月下旬)

Fig.23 Ten-day mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for the 3rd ten-day period in MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961−90). Contour interval is 1° C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5° C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.

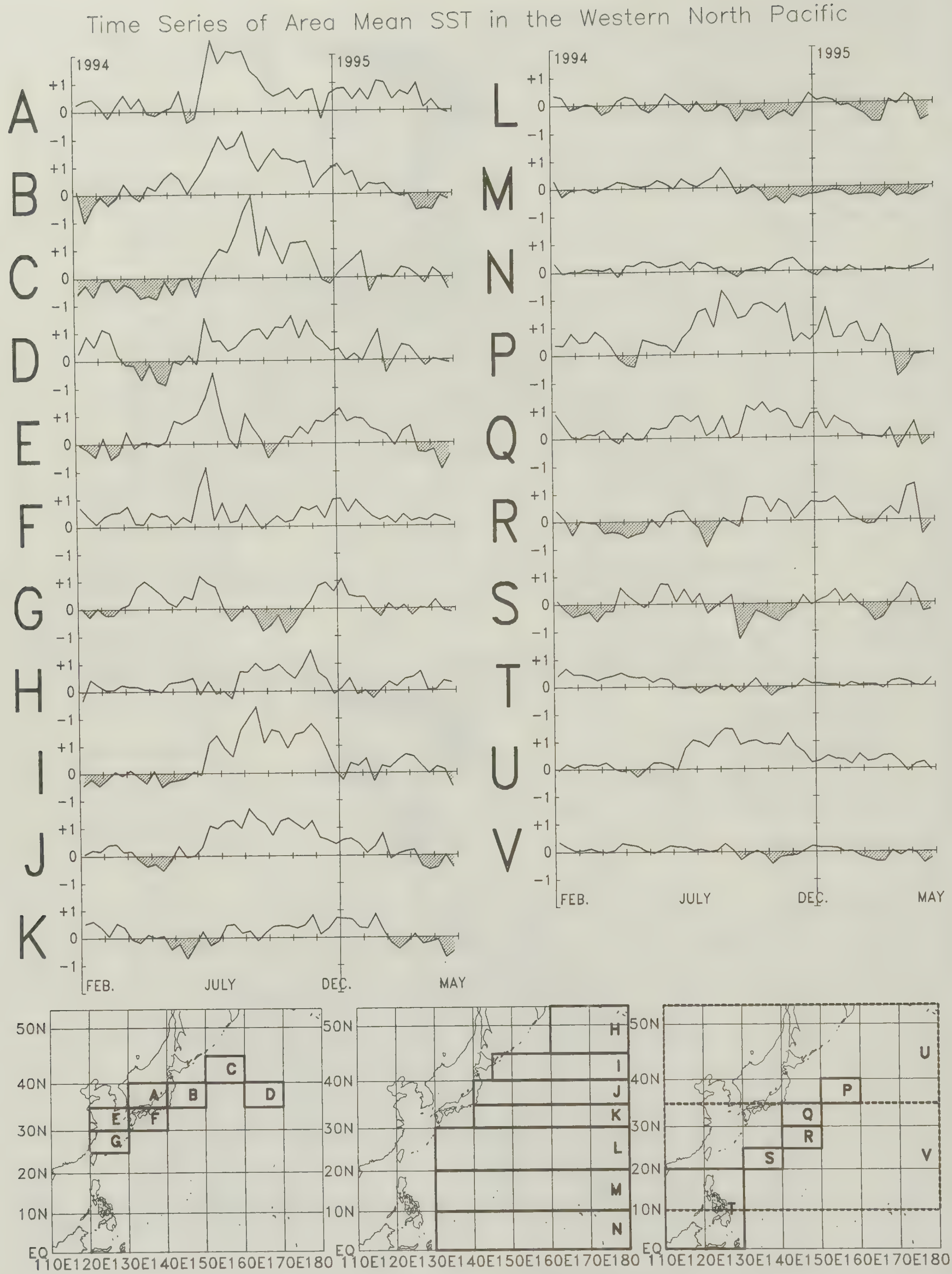
Monthly Mean SST & Anomalies





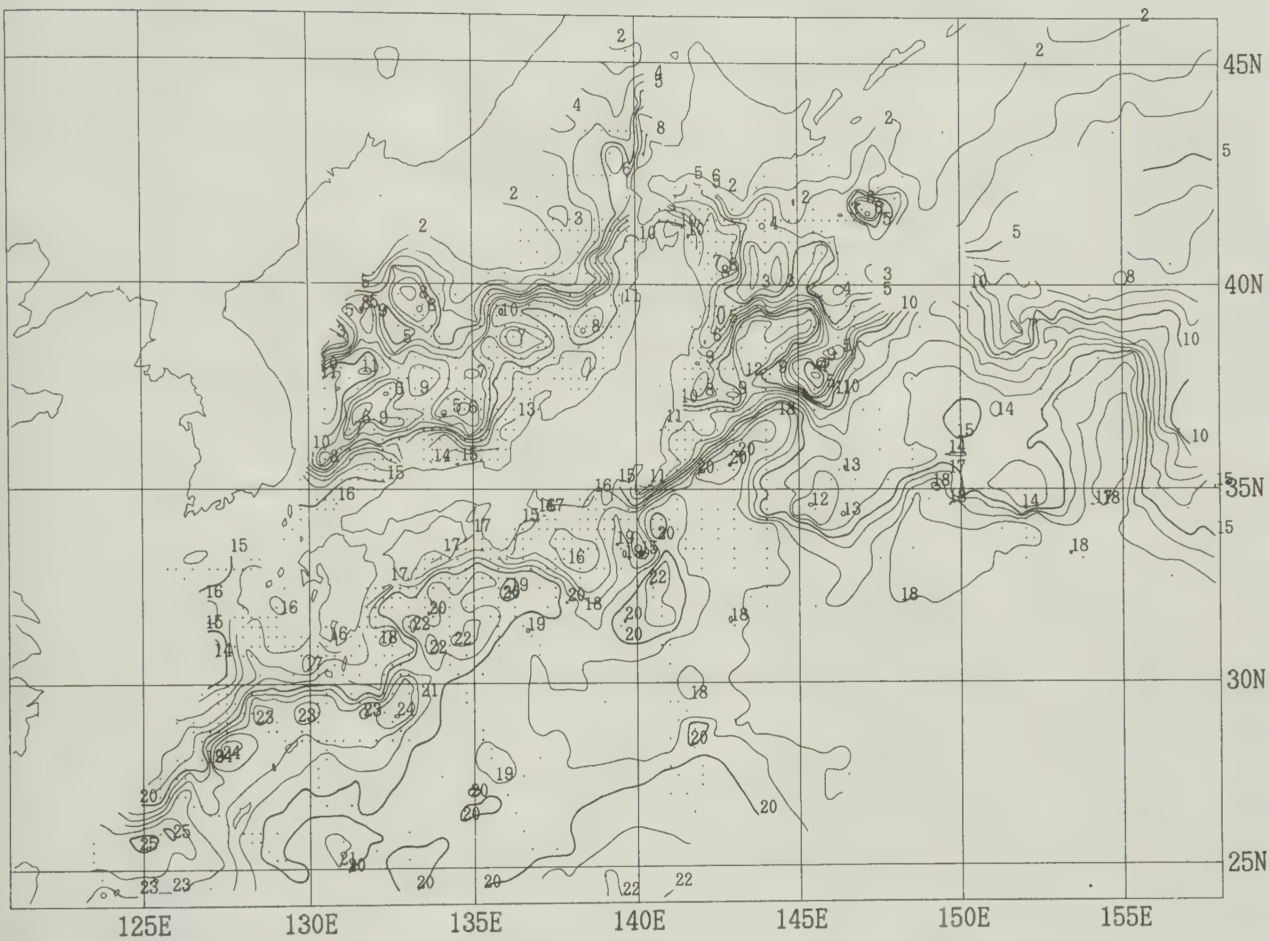
第24図 北西太平洋月平均海面水温図(上)及び偏差図(下)(1995年 5月)

Fig.24 Monthly mean SSTs in the western North Pacific (top) and anomalies (bottom) for MAY 1995. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961–1990). Contour interval is 1°C and additional anomaly contours of 0.5°C are shown as broken lines. Negative anomalies are spotted.



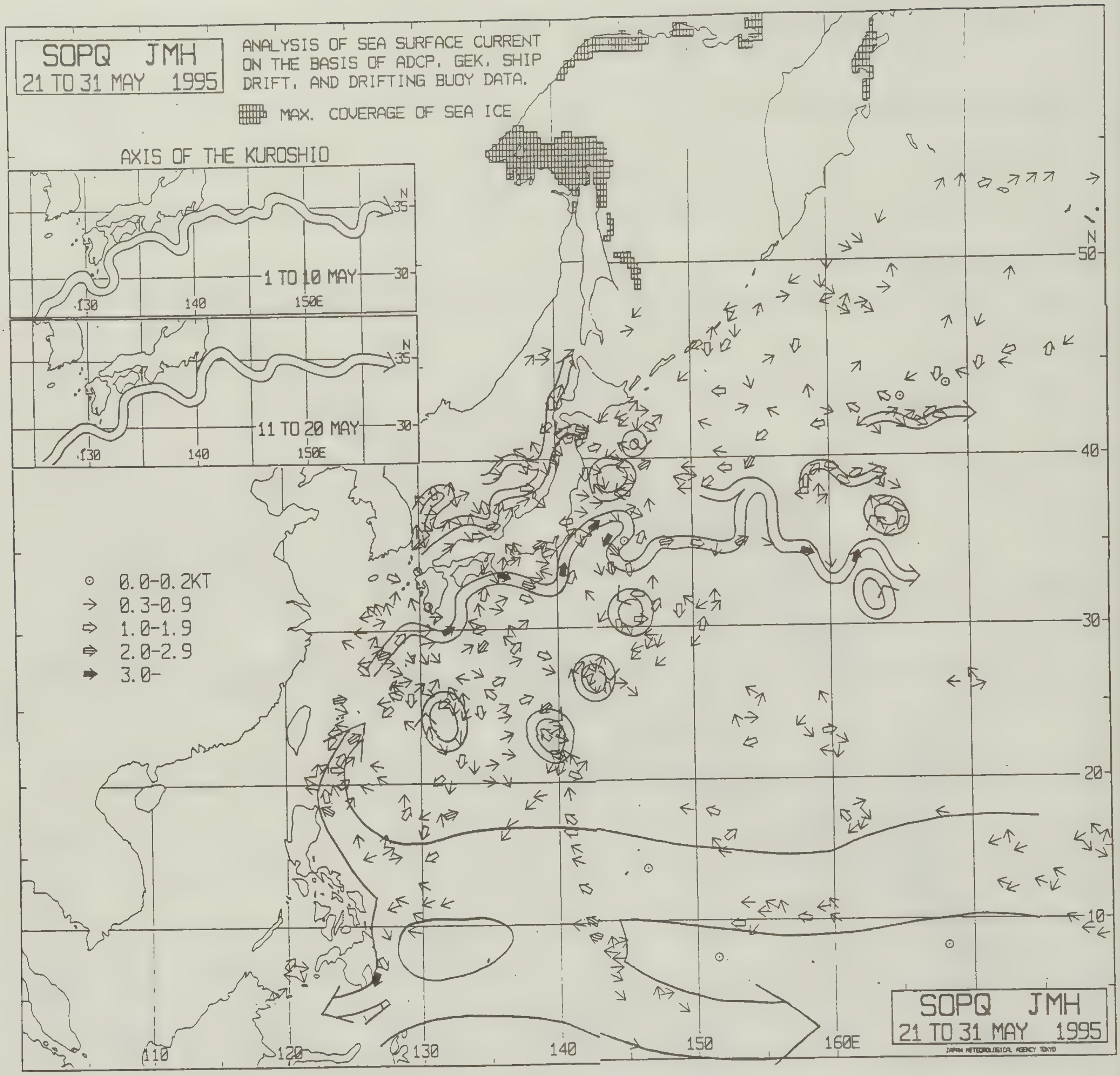
第25図　北西太平洋旬平均海面水温平年偏差時系列図

Fig.25 .Time series of the ten-day mean sea surface temperature anomalies (° C) in the western North Pacific for the areas indicated at the bottom. Negative anomalies are shaded. Anomalies are computed from the JMA climatology (1961-90).



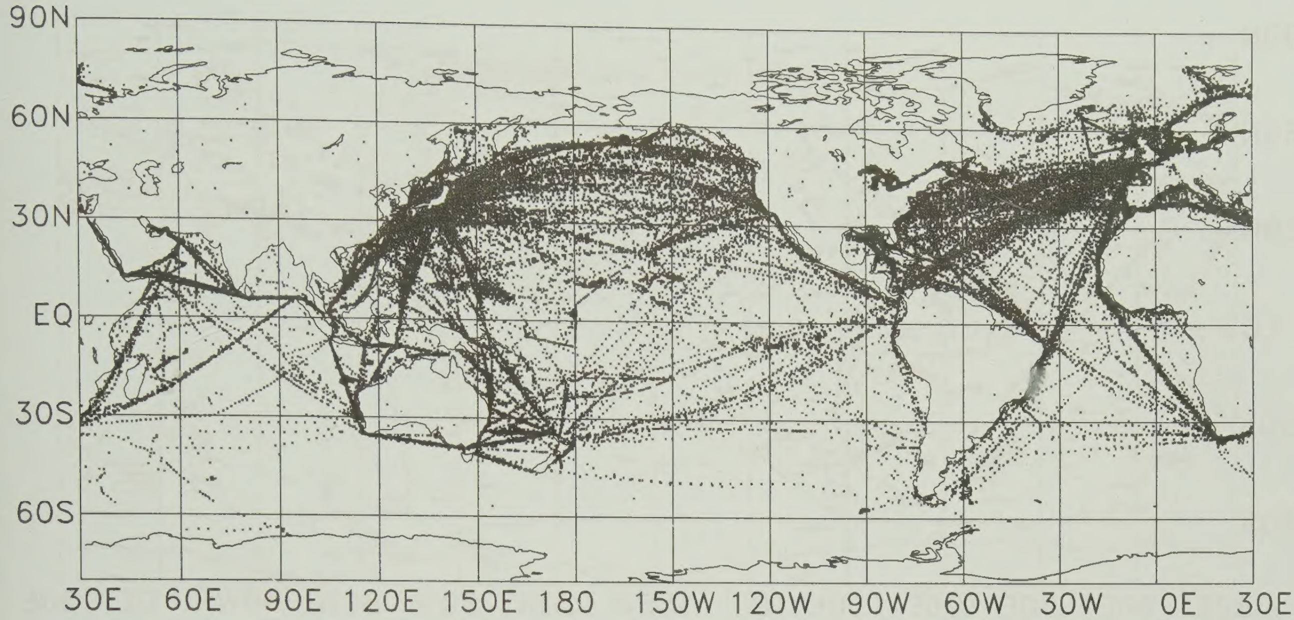
第26図　日本近海表層水温(深さ100m)図 (1995年 5月)

Fig.26 Subsurface (100m) temperatures in seas adjacent to Japan for MAY 1995. Contour interval is 1° C. Observation points are denoted by dots.

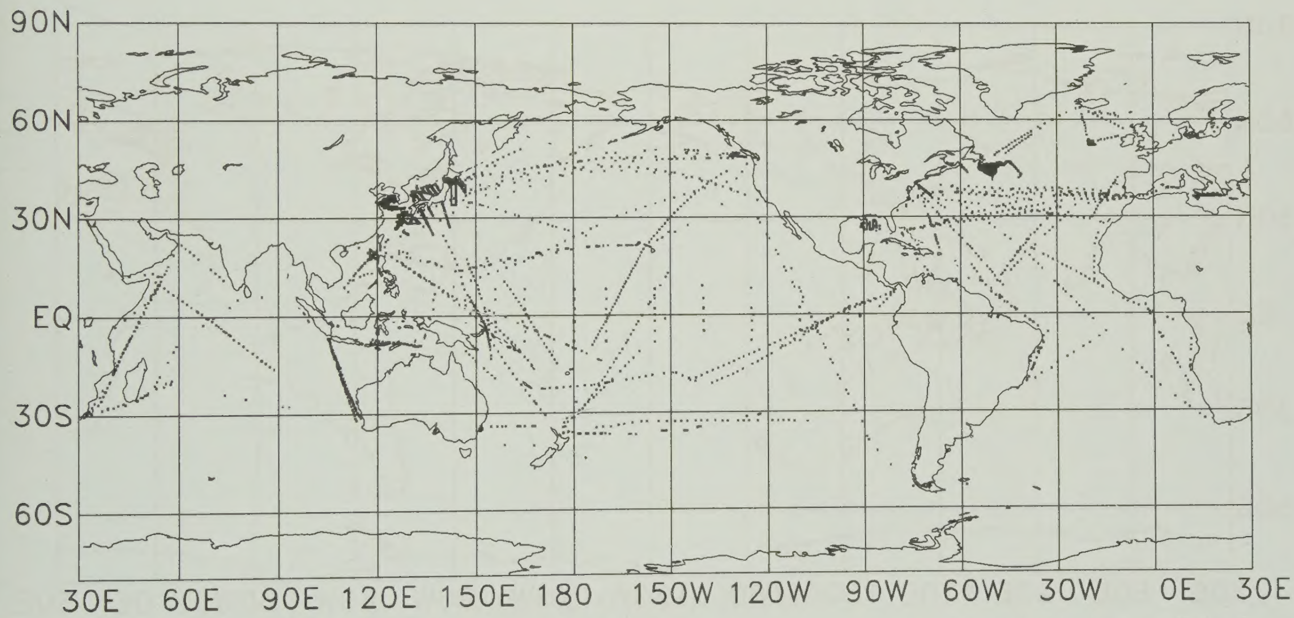


第27図　北西太平洋海流図（1995年 5月下旬）

Fig.27 Analysis of the sea surface current in the western North Pacific for the 3rd ten-day period in MAY 1995. Small arrows indicate sea surface currents measured with acoustic Doppler current profilers, GEKs deployed in research vessels, and ship drift by merchant ships/drifting buoys during the month. Major currents such as the Kuroshio and the North Equatorial Current are denoted by larger open arrows.



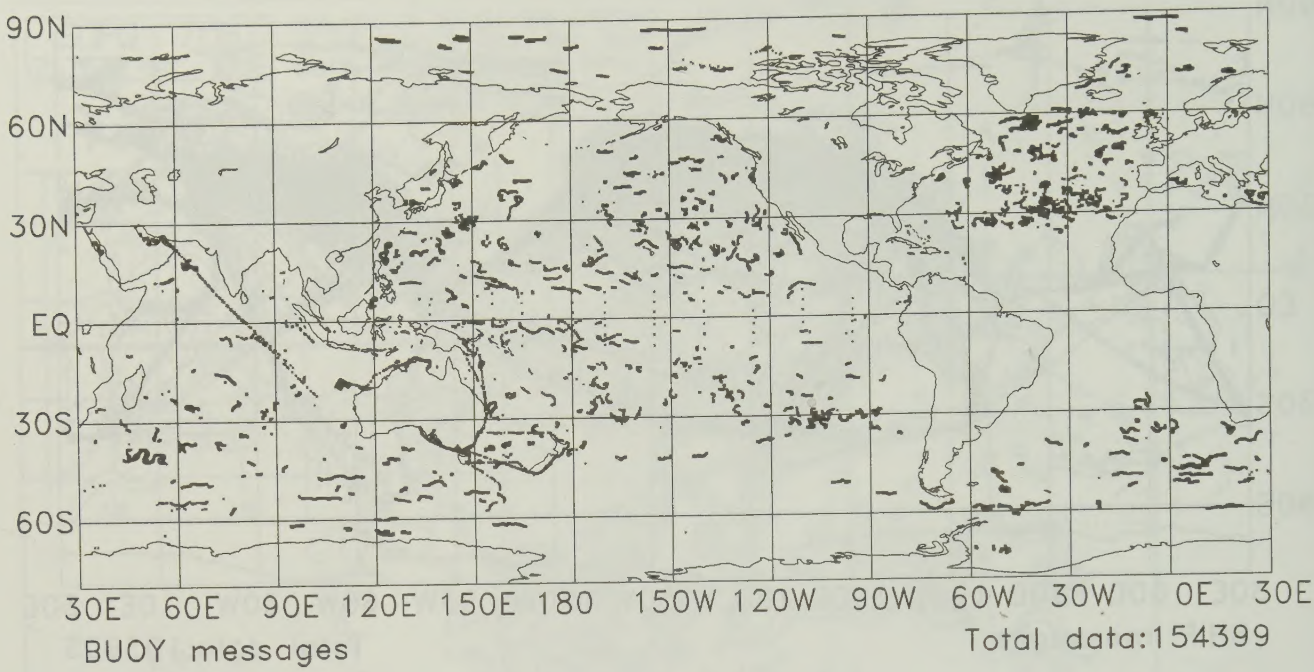
SHIP messages　　Total data:103605

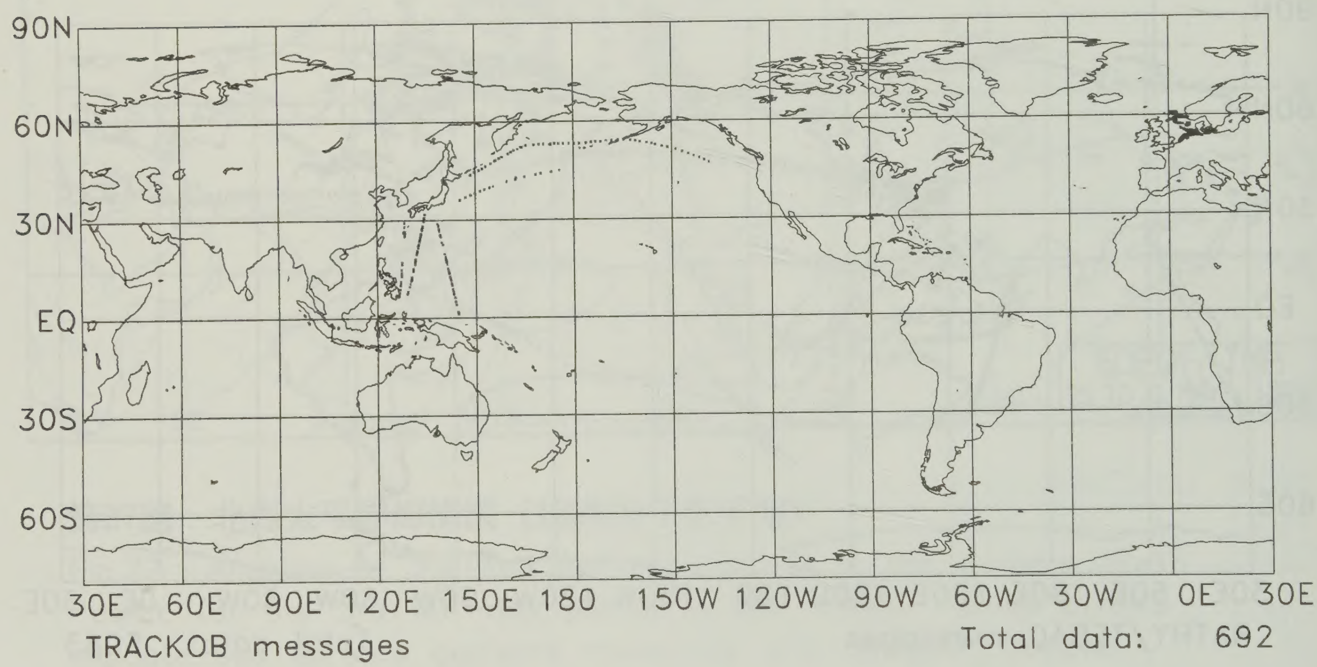


BATHY/TESAC messages　　Total data: 5083

第28-1図　測点分布図(1995年 5月)

Fig.28−1　Geographical distribution of SHIP messages (SST data, top) and BATHY/TESAC messages (subsurface temperature data, bottom) for MAY 1995.





第28-2図 測点分布図(1995年 5月)

Fig.28-2 Geographical distribution of BUOY messages (buoy drift and SST data, top) and TRACKOB messages (ship drift and SST data, bottom) for MAY 1995.

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